United Nations A/65/436

General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 20

Sustainable development

Report of the Second Committee*

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I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled:

"Sustainable development:

"(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

"(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

"(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

"(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind;

"(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

"(f) Convention on Biological Diversity;

"(g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session;

"(h) United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development;

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 10 parts, under the symbol A/65/436 and Add.1-9.

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Please recycle

"(i) Harmony with Nature"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee onsidered the item at its 22nd to 24th and 27th to 33rd meetings, on 1, 2, 4, 12, 18, 22, 24 and 30 November and 1 December 2010. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.22-24 and 27-33). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 4 to 6 October (see A/C.2/65/SR.2-6). Action was taken on the item at the 29th to 33rd meetings (see A/C.2/65/SR.29-33). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item is given in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Item 20
Sustainable development

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/65/278)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Tourism Organization on the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (A/65/275)

Letter dated 21 June 2010 from the representative of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General (A/65/88)

Letter dated 1 October 2010 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General (A/65/485)

Letter dated 29 September 2010 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General (A/65/486)

Identical letters dated 28 October 2010 from the representative of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (A/65/545-S/2010/558)

Identical letters dated 28 October 2010 from the representative of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (A/65/546-S/2010/559)

Letter dated 28 October 2010 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General (A/65/547)

Letter dated 16 November 2010 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General (A/65/579)

Item 20 (a)
Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the International Year of Forests, 2011 (A/65/229)

Report of the Secretary-General on the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015 (A/65/297)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/65/298)

Item 20 (b)
Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Report of the Secretary-General on the five-year review of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/65/115)

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations" (A/65/301)

Letter dated 9 September 2010 from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the President of the General Assembly (A/65/361)

Item 20 (c)
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/65/388)

Items 20 (d), (e) and (f)

Protection of global climate for present and future generations

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

Convention on Biological Diversity

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/65/294)

Item 20 (g)
Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its eleventh special session (Bali, Indonesia, 24-26 February 2010)[1]

Item 20 (h)
United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the mid-Decade

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/65/25).

review of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, 2005-2014 (A/65/279)

Item 20 (i)
Harmony with Nature

Report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature (A/65/314)

4. At the 22nd meeting, on 1 November, introductory statements were made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs (under sub-items 20 (a), (b) and (i)); the Assistant Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (under sub-item 20 (c)); the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat (under sub-item 20 (d)) (by videolink); the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification secretariat (under sub-item 20 (e)) (also by videolink); the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity secretariat (under sub-item 20 (f)); the Director of the United Nations Forum on Forests secretariat (under sub-item 20 (a)); the Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) New York Liaison Office (under sub-item 20 (g)); the Director of the UNEP Regional Office for West Asia (under the chapeau of item 20); the Director of the Division for the Coordination of United Nations Priorities in Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (under sub-item 20 (h)); and the Deputy Special Representative of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (also under the chapeau of item 20).

5. At the same meeting, an interactive dialogue ensued, during which comments were made and questions were posed by the representatives of Benin and Algeria (see A/C.2/65/SR.22).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.17 and Rev.1

6. At the 27th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Oil slick on Lebanese shores" (A/C.2/65/L.17), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 61/194 of 20 December 2006, 62/188 of 19 December 2007, 63/211 of 19 December 2008 and 64/195 of 21 December 2009 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

"*Reaffirming* the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference, in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

"*Emphasizing* the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

"*Taking into account* the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,

"*Noting with great concern* the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline and extended to the Syrian coastline,

"*Noting further*, that the Secretary-General expressed grave concern at the lack of acknowledgment on the part of the Government of Israel of its responsibilities vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill,

"*Acknowledging* that the Secretary-General concluded that this oil spill is not covered by any of the international oil spill compensation funds and thus merits special consideration, and recognizing his recommendation that further consideration be given to the option of examining the potential role of the Compensation Commission in securing the relevant compensations from the Government of Israel,

"*Noting again with appreciation* the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the clean-up operations and the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

"*Acknowledging* that the Secretary-General has welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund under its existing mechanisms,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 64/195 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores;

"2. *Reiterates the expression of its deep concern*, for the fifth consecutive year, about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese Jiyeh electric power plant for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;

"3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health, in the country;

"4. *Requests* the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the

environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the Secretary-General's remark concerning the lack of any acknowledgement on the part of the Government of Israel of the relevant paragraphs of Assembly resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211 or 64/195;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give further consideration to the establishment of a compensation commission to secure the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel;

"6. *Reiterates the expression of its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of the Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages the Member States and the above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin;

"7. *Welcomes* the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at Jiyeh electric power plant;

"8. *Invites* States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance, in order to ensure that the Trust Fund has sufficient and adequate resources, since Lebanon is still engaged in the treatment of wastes and the monitoring of recovery;

"9. *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled 'Sustainable development'."

7. At its 29th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Oil slick on Lebanese shores" (A/C.2/65/L.17/Rev.1), submitted by Yemen on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.17/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 159 to 7, with 3 abstentions (see para. 32, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:[2]

[2] Subsequently, the representatives of Mauritania and Nigeria indicated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Canada, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Colombia, Congo, Panama.

10. Before the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Israel; after the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of the Netherlands (see A/C.2/65/SR.29).

11. After the vote, the representative of Lebanon also made a statement (see A/C.2/65/SR.29).

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.35 and Rev.1

12. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Honduras, on behalf of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jordan, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, the Republic of Korea and Solomon Islands, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Global Code of Ethics for Tourism" (A/C.2/65/L.35). Subsequently, Djibouti joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 56/212 of 21 December 2001 and 60/190 of 22 December 2005,

"*Recalling also* the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 10 October 1980, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21 of 14 June 1992, the Amman Declaration on Peace through Tourism of 11 November 2000, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Declaration of Barbados and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

"*Stressing* the importance of the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the Substantive Session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council on implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women,

"*Recognizing* the important dimension and role of tourism as a positive instrument towards the eradication of poverty and the improvement of the quality of life for all people, its potential to make a contribution to economic and social development, especially of the developing countries, and its emergence as a vital force for the promotion of international understanding, peace and prosperity,

"1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Tourism Organization on the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism;

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the World Tourism Organization and its World Committee on Tourism Ethics for their work in the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism;

"3. *Encourages* the World Tourism Organization, through its World Committee on Tourism Ethics, to continue to promote and disseminate the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism and monitor the implementation of the ethical principles related to tourism by both the public and the private sectors;

"4. *Welcomes* the growing interest among the member States and territories of the World Tourism Organization, and the increasing level of their institutional and legal commitment towards the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics in Tourism, reiterates the invitation to those member States and other tourism stakeholders that have not yet done so, in particular in the

private sector, to introduce, as appropriate, the contents of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism in their relevant laws, regulations, professional practices and codes of conduct, and in this regard recognizes with appreciation those member States and industry practitioners that have already done so;

"5. *Recognizes* the need to continue to promote sustainable tourism by taking into account the spirit of the International Year of Ecotourism, 2002, the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage, 2002, the World Ecotourism Summit, 2002, and the Quebec Declaration on Ecotourism, and the International Year of Biodiversity, 2010, in order to respond to the challenge of climate change by supporting energy efficiency and the use of renewable technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in tourism and to provide for the long-term transformation of tourism into a green economy, while improving the environmental integrity of the host communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and natural heritages;

"6. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations and other stakeholders to give support to the activities undertaken by the World Tourism Organization for the promotion of responsible and sustainable tourism as well as for capacity-building in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, by extending the benefits of tourism to all sectors of the society, in particular to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups of the population, such as women and children, persons with disabilities and persons affected by HIV/AIDS, while minimizing its negative impact on local and indigenous communities;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the developments related to the implementation of the present resolution on the basis of the reports of the World Tourism Organization."

13. At its 31st meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Global Code of Ethics for Tourism" (A/C.2/65/L.35/Rev.1), submitted by Costa Rica, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, the Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Spain, Thailand and Ukraine. Subsequently, the Comoros, Fiji, Gabon, Lebanon and Serbia also joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

14. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the Chair, the Committee agreed to waive rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.35/Rev.1.

15. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

16. Also at the 31st meeting, the representative of Honduras orally corrected the revised draft resolution.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.35/Rev.1, as orally corrected (see para. 32, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.32 and Rev.1

18. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Lithuania, on behalf of Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea" (A/C.2/65/L.32), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* relevant international and regional instruments such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic and the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area,

"*Recalling also* the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in June 1972,

"*Noting* relevant provisions of Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 and reaffirmed in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), adopted in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002,

"*Taking note* of the final report of the ad hoc Working Group on Dumped Chemical Munitions to the sixteenth meeting of the Helsinki Commission, and noting that the Helsinki Commission, at its ministerial meeting held in Moscow from 18 to 20 May 2010 agreed to establish an ad hoc expert group to update and review the existing information on dumped chemical munitions in the Baltic Sea,

"*Noting* that Member States, international and regional organizations and civil society have undertaken activities to discuss the issues related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea and to promote international cooperation and exchange of experience and practical knowledge,

"*Noting also* the concerns about the potential long-term effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea on human health, safety and security and on the marine environment,

"*Acknowledging* that depth is a significant factor in determining the nature of sites of chemical munitions dumped at sea,

"1. *Notes* the importance of raising public awareness of the environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea;

"2. *Encourages* Member States and international and regional organizations to keep the issue of the environmental effects related to waste

originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea under periodic observation, to promote active cooperation and to review and voluntarily share available historical and scientific information on the location of sites where chemical munitions are known to have been dumped and their types, quantities and, to the extent possible, current condition, with a view to improving capabilities for incident prevention and response in case of incidents;

"3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations on issues related to the environmental effects of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, requirements for improving the capabilities of Member States, where relevant, to respond effectively to incidents involving waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, and appropriate patterns of international cooperation to effectively prevent and, where necessary, mitigate possible hazards, and to circulate such views to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session;

"4. *Decides* to consider cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of the environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea at the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly under the agenda item entitled 'Sustainable development'."

19. At its 33rd meeting, on 1 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea" (A/C.2/65/L.32/Rev.1), submitted by Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Montenegro and Serbia joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

20. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution.

21. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.32/Rev.1 (see para. 32, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.28 and Rev.1

22. At the 29th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Australia, on behalf of Australia, Canada, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, Grenada, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Luxembourg, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, subsequently joined by the Comoros, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mozambique, Oman, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Republic of Tanzania, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development" (A/C.2/65/L.28), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21, the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Millennium Declaration, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, resolution 64/236 of 24 December 2009, in which the General Assembly decided to organize, in 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, the annual Assembly resolutions on oceans and the law of the sea and sustainable fisheries, including resolution 61/105 of 8 December 2006, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, resolution 64/73 on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind of 7 December 2009, and other relevant resolutions,

"*Taking note* of the Manado Ocean Declaration, adopted at the World Ocean Conference in Manado, Indonesia, on 14 May 2009, and the outcome of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted on 29 October 2010,

"*Recognizing* that millions of the world's inhabitants depend on the health of coral reefs and related marine ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development as they are a primary source of food and income and also provide for protection from storms, tsunamis and coastal erosion,

"*Expressing grave concern* about the adverse impact of climate change and ocean acidification on the health and survival of coral reefs and related ecosystems around the world, including through sea level rise, increase in the severity and incidence of coral bleaching, rising sea surface temperature and higher storm intensity, combined with the synergistic negative effects of waste run-off, overfishing, destructive fishing practices, alien invasive species and coral mining,

"*Recalling* in this regard that States have the obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment and that States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction and control are so conducted as not to cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment,

"*Welcoming* regional initiatives including the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge, the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape Project, and the Indian Ocean Challenge,

"*Acknowledging* the leadership role in tropical marine ecosystems management provided by the International Coral Reef Initiative and, under the co-chairmanship of Samoa and France, its twenty-fifth general meeting held from 8 to 12 November 2010 in Apia,

"1. *Urges* States, given the imperative for action, to take all necessary steps to protect coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, including immediate and concerted global, regional and

local action to address the adverse impact of climate change and ocean acidification;

"2. *Also urges* States to adopt and implement integrated and comprehensive approaches for the management of coral reefs and related marine ecosystems to protect and enhance the resilience of coral reefs, noting the important role of development partners in providing assistance in this regard;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by May 2011 on the importance of protecting coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development, including an analysis of the economic, social and development benefits of protecting coral reefs and how this issue relates to the themes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, to be considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session and in other forums, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

"4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in submitting the report, to make recommendations on actions needed to protect coral reefs, including proposals for coordinated and coherent action across the United Nations system, taking into account the views of Member States, the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, relevant international organizations, including the International Coral Reef Initiative and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the outcomes and decisions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements."

23. At its 31st meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development" (A/C.2/65/L.28/Rev.1), submitted by Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nauru, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Vanuatu. Subsequently, Belize, Croatia, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

25. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.28/Rev.1 (see para. 32, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.42 and A/C.2/65/L.70

26. At the 29th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International Year for Sustainable Energy for All" (A/C.2/65/L.42), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reiterating* the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and of Agenda 21 and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation') concerning energy for sustainable development,

"*Recalling* its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

"*Recalling also* the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,

"*Recalling further* its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999 and 55/205 of 20 December 2000, and recalling its resolutions 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003, 60/199 of 22 December 2005, 62/197 of 19 December 2007 and 64/206 of 21 December 2009 on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy,

"*Concerned* that over three billion people in developing countries rely on traditional biomass and coal for cooking and heating, that one and a half billion are without electricity, and that even when those services are available, millions of poor people are unable to afford to pay for modern energy services,

"*Recognizing* that access to modern affordable energy services in developing countries is paramount for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development, which would reduce poverty and improve the conditions and standard of living for the majority of the world's population,

"*Emphasizing* the inextricable link between energy and sustainable development and the relevance of modern, cleaner and more efficient energy in the eradication of poverty,

"*Emphasizing also* the importance of investing in access to cleaner energy technology options and a climate resilient future for all and the need to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources for sustainable development, and taking into consideration the diversity of situations, national policies and specific needs of developing countries,

"*Stressing* that the wider use and exploration of available and additional, cleaner, new and renewable sources of energy require technology transfer and diffusion on a global scale, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation,

"*Emphasizing* the need to take further action to mobilize the provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and arriving in a timely

manner, as well as the transfer of advanced technology to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources, in particular new and renewable sources of energy,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of national policies and strategies to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy sources and low carbon emission technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy services, and enhancing national capacities to meet the growing energy demand, as appropriate, supported by international cooperation in this field and by the promotion of the development and dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable energy technologies, as well as the transfer of such technologies on mutually agreed terms,

"1. *Decides* to proclaim 2012 as the International Year for Sustainable Energy for All;

"2. *Takes note* of the efforts of the United Nations system to work towards ensuring energy access for all and to protect the environment through cleaner technologies and newer energy sources;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant agencies within the United Nations system, according to their mandates, to organize and coordinate activities to be undertaken during the Year, working closely with the United Nations system and other stakeholders worldwide;

"4. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to increase the awareness of the importance of addressing energy issues, including modern energy services for all, access to affordable energy, energy efficiency and the sustainability of energy sources and use, for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development and to promote action at the local, national, regional and international levels;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account, inter alia, the initiatives taken by Member States and international organizations to create an enabling environment at all levels for the promotion and use of new and renewable energy technologies, including measures to improve access to such technologies."

27. At its 32nd meeting, on 30 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "International Year for Sustainable Energy for All" (A/C.2/65/L.70), submitted by the Vice-Chair, Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.42.

28. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the Chair, the Committee agreed to waive rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.70.

29. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.70.

30. Also at the 32nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.70 (see para. 32, draft resolution V).

31. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.70, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.42 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

32. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Oil slick on Lebanese shores

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 61/194 of 20 December 2006, 62/188 of 19 December 2007, 63/211 of 19 December 2008 and 64/195 of 21 December 2009 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

Reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,[1] in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

Emphasizing the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

Taking into account the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[2] especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[3]

Noting with great concern the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline and extended to the Syrian coastline,

Noting, further, that the Secretary-General expressed grave concern at the lack of acknowledgment on the part of the Government of Israel of its responsibilities vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General concluded that this oil spill is not covered by any of the international oil spill compensation funds and thus merits special consideration,[4] and recognizing his recommendation that further consideration be given to the option of examining the potential role of the Compensation Commission in securing the relevant compensations from the Government of Israel,

Noting again with appreciation the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the clean-up operations and the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the

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[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), part one, chap. I.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] A/65/278, para. 32.

Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General has welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund under its existing mechanisms,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 64/195 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores;[5]

2. *Reiterates the expression of its deep concern*, for the fifth consecutive year, about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese Jiyeh electric power plant for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;

3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health, in the country;

4. *Requests* the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the observation by the Secretary-General concerning the lack of any acknowledgement on the part of the Government of Israel of the relevant paragraphs of Assembly resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211 or 64/195;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give further consideration to the option of examining the potential role of the Compensation Commission in securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel;

6. *Reiterates the expression of its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of the Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages the Member States and the above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin;

7. *Welcomes* the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at Jiyeh electric power plant;

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[5] A/65/278.

8. *Invites* States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance, in order to ensure that the Trust Fund has sufficient and adequate resources, since Lebanon is still engaged in the treatment of wastes and the monitoring of recovery;

9. *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

Draft resolution II
Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/212 of 21 December 2001 and 60/190 of 22 December 2005,

Recalling also the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 10 October 1980,[1] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[2] and Agenda 21[3] of 14 June 1992, the Amman Declaration on Peace through Tourism of 11 November 2000,[4] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[6] the Declaration of Barbados[7] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[8] the Mauritius Declaration[9] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[10] the Brussels Declaration[11] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[12]

Recalling further the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[13] the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[14] and the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council on implementing

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[1] A/36/236, annex, appendix I.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] See A/55/640.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[7] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[8] Ibid., annex II.

[9] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[10] Ibid., annex II.

[11] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

[12] Ibid., chap. II.

[13] See resolution 65/1.

[14] See resolution 65/2.

the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women,[15]

Recognizing the important dimension and role of tourism as a positive instrument towards the eradication of poverty, the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life for all people, its potential to make a contribution to sustainable development, especially of the developing countries, and its emergence as a vital force for the promotion of international understanding, peace and prosperity,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the World Tourism Organization on the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism;[16]

2. *Welcomes* the work of the World Tourism Organization and its World Committee on Tourism Ethics in the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism[17] and the establishment of the permanent secretariat in Rome;

3. *Encourages* the World Tourism Organization, through its World Committee on Tourism Ethics and its permanent secretariat, to continue to promote and disseminate the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism and monitor the implementation of the ethical principles related to tourism by both the public and private sectors;

4. *Welcomes* the growing interest among Member States, especially among the member States and territories of the World Tourism Organization, and the increasing level of their institutional and legal commitment towards the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics in Tourism, reiterates the invitation to those Member States and other tourism stakeholders, in particular in the private sector, that have not yet done so to introduce, as appropriate, the content of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism into their relevant laws, regulations, professional practices and codes of conduct, and in this regard recognizes with appreciation those Member States and industry practitioners that have already done so;

5. *Recognizes* the need to promote the development of sustainable tourism, including non-consumptive tourism and ecotourism, taking into account the spirit of the International Year of Ecotourism, 2002, the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage, 2002, the World Ecotourism Summit, 2002, the Quebec Declaration on Ecotourism[18] and the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism as adopted by the World Tourism Organization in 1999,[19] in order to increase the benefits from tourism resources for the population in host communities, while maintaining the cultures and environmental integrity of the host communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and natural heritage, and to promote the development of sustainable tourism and capacity-building in order to contribute to the strengthening of rural and local communities, taking into account the need to address, inter alia, the challenges of climate change and to halt the loss of biodiversity;

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[15] To be issued in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/65/3/Rev.1), chap. III.

[16] See A/65/275.

[17] E/2001/61, annex.

[18] A/57/343, annex.

[19] See E/2001/61, annex.

6. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations and other stakeholders to support the activities undertaken by, inter alia, the World Tourism Organization for the promotion of responsible and sustainable tourism, including in the context of emergency preparedness and response to natural disasters, as well as for capacity-building in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, by extending the benefits of tourism to all sectors of society, in particular to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups of the population, while minimizing its negative impact;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on developments related to the implementation of the present resolution on the basis of the reports of the World Tourism Organization.

Draft resolution III
Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,[1] held in Stockholm in June 1972,

Noting relevant provisions of Agenda 21,[2] adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 and reaffirmed in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3] adopted in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002,

Recalling relevant international and regional instruments such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[4] the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter,[5] the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic,[6] the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea,[7] the Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region[8] and the Lima Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Area of the South-East Pacific,[9]

Taking note of the final report of the ad hoc Working Group on Dumped Chemical Munitions to the Helsinki Commission at its sixteenth meeting, and noting that the Helsinki Commission, at its ministerial meeting held in Moscow from 18 to 20 May 2010, agreed to establish the Helsinki Commission Expert Group to update and review the existing information on dumped chemical munitions in the Baltic Sea,

Noting that Member States, international and regional organizations and civil society have undertaken activities to discuss the issues relating to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea and to promote international cooperation and exchange of experience and practical knowledge,

Noting also the concerns about the potential long-term environmental effects of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, including their potential impact on human health,

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[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1).

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

[5] Ibid., vol. 1046, No. 15749.

[6] Ibid., vol. 2354, No. 42279.

[7] Ibid., vol. 2099, No. 36495.

[8] Ibid., vol. 1506, No. 25974.

[9] Ibid., vol. 1648, No. 28325.

1. *Notes* the importance of raising awareness of the environmental effects of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea;

2. *Invites* Member States and international and regional organizations to keep under observation the issue of the environmental effects of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, and to cooperate and voluntarily share relevant information on this issue;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations on issues relating to the environmental effects of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, as well as on possible modalities for international cooperation to assess and increase awareness on this issue, and to circulate such views to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session for further consideration.

Draft resolution IV
Protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and Agenda 21,[2] the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[4] the Mauritius Declaration[5] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[6] the Millennium Declaration[7] and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[8]

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[9] which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity[10] as an important instrument in the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity,

Recalling also biodiversity-related conventions and organizations, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,[11] the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,[12] the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,[13] the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[5] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[6] Ibid., annex II.

[7] See resolution 55/2.

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[9] Ibid., vol. 1833, No. 31363.

[10] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[11] Ibid., vol. 993, No. 14537.

[12] Ibid., vol. 996, No. 14583.

[13] Ibid., vol. 1651, No. 28395.

Recognizing the role of national legislation in the context of the protection of coral reefs and related ecosystems within national jurisdictions,

Recalling its annual resolutions on oceans and the law of the sea and on sustainable fisheries, including resolution 61/105 of 8 December 2006, and resolutions 63/214 of 19 December 2008, entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations", 64/73 of 7 December 2009 on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind, 64/203 of 21 December 2009 on the Convention on Biological Diversity and 64/236 of 24 December 2009, in which it decided to organize the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and other relevant resolutions,

Noting the Manado Ocean Declaration adopted by the World Ocean Conference on 14 May 2009 and the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of 1995,

Noting also the work of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity on marine and coastal biodiversity, in particular on coral reefs and related ecosystems, and the outcome of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held from 18 to 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan, including in relation to the updating and revision of the strategic plan for the post-2010 period,

Noting further the request of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its tenth meeting to the Executive Secretary of the Convention to prepare, subject to the availability of financial resources, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the specific workplan on coral bleaching adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision VII/5,[14]

Recognizing that millions of the world's inhabitants depend on the health of coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, as they are a primary source of food and income, add to the aesthetic and cultural dimensions of communities and also provide for protection from storms, tsunamis and coastal erosion,

Expressing grave concern about the adverse impact of climate change and ocean acidification on the health and survival of coral reefs and related ecosystems around the world, including through sea-level rise, increase in the severity and incidence of coral bleaching, rising sea surface temperature and higher storm intensity, combined with the synergistic negative effects of waste run-off, overfishing, destructive fishing practices, alien invasive species and coral mining,

Maintaining that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change, and calling upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,

Acknowledging that, in many countries, indigenous and local communities have a distinctive relationship with marine and coastal environments, including coral reefs and related ecosystems, and in some cases ownership thereof, in

[14] UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21, annex.

accordance with national legislation, and that such peoples have an important role to play in the protection, management and preservation of those reefs and related ecosystems,

Acknowledging also the leadership role in tropical marine ecosystems management provided by the International Coral Reef Initiative, a partnership of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, and its twenty-fifth general meeting, held in Samoa from 8 to 12 November 2010 under the co-chairmanship of Samoa and France,

Welcoming regional initiatives, including the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge, the Eastern Tropical Seascape Project, the West Indian Ocean Partnership, the West African Conservation Challenge and the Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Wise Use of Mangroves and Coral Reefs in the Americas Region,

Welcoming also the efforts of the agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system in the field of the protection of marine biodiversity and, in particular, coral reefs and related ecosystems,

1. *Urges* States, within their national jurisdictions, and the competent international organizations, within their mandates, given the imperative for action, to take all practical steps at all levels to protect coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, including immediate and concerted global, regional and local action to respond to the challenges and address the adverse impacts of climate change, including through mitigation and adaptation, as well as of ocean acidification, on coral reefs and related ecosystems;

2. *Also urges* States to formulate, adopt and implement integrated and comprehensive approaches for the management of coral reefs and related ecosystems under their jurisdiction, and encourages regional cooperation in accordance with international law regarding the protection and enhancement of the resilience of coral reefs, and in that respect calls upon development partners to support such efforts in developing countries, including through the provision of financial resources, capacity-building, environmentally sound technologies and know-how on mutually agreed terms, as well as the exchange of relevant scientific, technical, socio-economic and legal information, to enable developing countries to take all necessary action for the protection of their coral reefs and related ecosystems, as appropriate;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the importance of protecting coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, including an analysis of the economic, social and development benefits of protecting coral reefs, in the context of the themes and objectives of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be considered during the sixty-sixth session and for the information of other forums;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, taking into consideration existing reports in preparing that report, to identify potential actions consistent with international law needed to protect coral reefs and related ecosystems, including proposals for coordinated and coherent action across the United Nations system, taking into account the views of Member States, the agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development

Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, and relevant international organizations, including the International Coral Reef Initiative and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as the outcomes and decisions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements.

Draft resolution V
International Year for Sustainable Energy for All

The General Assembly,

Reiterating the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and of Agenda 21,[2] and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[3] concerning energy for sustainable development,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, and General Assembly resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

Recalling also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Recalling further the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[4]

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999 and 55/205 of 20 December 2000, as well as its resolutions 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003, 60/199 of 22 December 2005, 62/197 of 19 December 2007, 63/210 of 19 December 2008 and 64/206 of 21 December 2009,

Concerned that over three billion people in developing countries rely on traditional biomass for cooking and heating, that one and a half billion people are without electricity and that, even when energy services are available, millions of poor people are unable to pay for them,

Recognizing that access to modern affordable energy services in developing countries is essential for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and sustainable development, which would help to reduce poverty and improve the conditions and standard of living for the majority of the world's population,

Emphasizing the importance of investing in access to cleaner energy technology options and a climate-resilient future for all and the need to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources for sustainable development, and taking into consideration the diversity of situations, national policies and specific needs of countries, in particular developing countries,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., resolution 1, annex II.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 65/1.

Emphasizing also the need to take further action to mobilize the provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and arriving in a timely manner,

Reaffirming support for the implementation of national policies and strategies to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy sources and low-emission technologies, the more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, as well as the promotion of access to modern, reliable, affordable and sustainable energy services and the enhancement of national capacities to meet the growing energy demand, as appropriate, supported by international cooperation in this field and by the promotion of the development and dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable energy technologies and the transfer of such technologies, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

1. *Decides* to declare 2012 the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All;

2. *Takes note* of the efforts of the United Nations system to work towards ensuring energy access for all and to protect the environment through the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, cleaner technologies and newer energy sources;[5]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant agencies within the United Nations system and UN-Energy, and mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to organize and coordinate activities to be undertaken during the Year;

4. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to increase the awareness of the importance of addressing energy issues, including modern energy services for all, access to affordable energy, energy efficiency and the sustainability of energy sources and use, for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development and the protection of the global climate, and to promote action at the local, national, regional and international levels;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account, inter alia, the initiatives taken by Member States and international organizations to create an enabling environment at all levels for the promotion of access to energy and energy services and the use of new and renewable energy technologies, including measures to improve access to such technologies.

[5] See the report of the Secretary-General's Advisory Group on Energy and Climate Change, "Energy for a sustainable future", available from www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/AGECCsummaryreport%5B1%5D.pdf.

United Nations A/65/436/Corr.1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 20

Sustainable development

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Corrigendum

Chapter II, section B, paragraph 13

Replace the current paragraph with the following:

13. At its 31st meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Global Code of Ethics for Tourism" (A/C.2/65/L.35/Rev.1), submitted by Costa Rica, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, the Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Thailand and Ukraine. Subsequently, the Comoros, Fiji, Gabon, Lebanon and Serbia also joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

10-70345 (E) 231210

Please recycle

United Nations A/65/436/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 20 (a)

Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 20 (see A/65/436, para. 2). Action on sub-item (a) was taken at the 27th, 28th and 33rd meetings, on 4 and 12 November and 1 December 2010. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.27, 28 and 33).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.18 and A/C.2/65/L.52

2. At the 27th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development" (A/C.2/65/L.18), which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolutions 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 56/226 of 24 December 2001, 57/253 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 A and B of 20 December 2002 and 23 June 2003, respectively, and 64/236 of

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 10 parts, under the symbol A/65/436 and Add.1-9.

10-67904 (E) 161210

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24 December 2009, and all other previous resolutions on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

"*Recalling also* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recalling further* the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Declaration of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

"*Reaffirming* the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

"*Reaffirming* the decisions taken at the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,

"*Recalling* that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation designated the Commission to serve as the focal point for discussion on partnerships that promote sustainable development and contribute to the implementation of intergovernmental commitments in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

"*Noting with satisfaction* that the Commission, at its eighteenth session, undertook an in-depth evaluation of progress in implementing Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, focusing on the thematic cluster of issues, namely, transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, taking into account the interlinkages and addressing the cross-cutting issues, including means of implementation, and identified best practices, constraints and obstacles in the process of implementation,

"*Reaffirming* that eradicating poverty, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development,

"*Recognizing* that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries, and that although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

"*Recalling* that the Economic and Social Council should increase its role in overseeing system-wide coordination and the balanced integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of United Nations policies and programmes aimed at promoting sustainable development, and reaffirming that the Commission should continue to be the high-level commission on sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as a forum for consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the offer of the Government of Panama to host, in January 2011, the intersessional meeting on sustainable consumption and production organized by the Bureau of the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,

"*Recalling* the decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the first session of the preparatory committee of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

"2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

"3. *Reiterates* that sustainable development is a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, in particular for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and those contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

"4. *Calls upon* Governments, all relevant international and regional organizations, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations funds and programmes, the regional commissions and specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and other intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, as well as major groups, to take action to ensure the effective implementation

of and follow-up to the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the fulfilment of the provisions relating to the means of implementation, as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and encourages them to report on concrete progress in that regard;

"5. *Reiterates* that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as a forum for the consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and underlines the need to further support the work of the Commission, taking into account its existing mandate and the decisions taken at its eleventh session;

"6. *Emphasizes* the importance of a consensus outcome and action-oriented policy sessions;

"7. *Recalls* the decision of the Commission at its eleventh session that activities during Commission meetings should provide for the balanced involvement of participants from all regions, as well as for gender balance;

"8. *Notes with concern* the low level of resources available in the Commission's trust fund for funding the participation of representatives from developing countries in the nineteenth session of the Commission, and urges donor countries to support the participation of representatives from the developing countries in the nineteenth session of the Commission, inter alia, through contributions to the Commission's trust fund;

"9. *Reaffirms* the objective of strengthening the implementation of Agenda 21, including through the mobilization of financial and technological resources, as well as capacity-building programmes, in particular for developing countries, and in this regard invites donor Governments and international financial institutions to support the efforts of developing countries to overcome barriers and constraints identified during the review year in the thematic cluster of issues, namely, transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns;

"10. *Also reaffirms* the objective of enhancing the participation and effective involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders, as well as promoting transparency and broad public participation, in the implementation of Agenda 21;

"11. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to coordinate the participation of the relevant major groups in the thematic discussions at the nineteenth session of the Commission and the reporting on the fulfilment of corporate responsibility and accountability with respect to the thematic cluster of issues, in accordance with the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

"12. *Also requests* the secretariat of the Commission to make arrangements to facilitate the balanced representation of major groups from developed and developing countries in the sessions of the Commission, and in this regard invites donor countries to consider supporting the participation of

major groups from developing countries, inter alia, through contributions to the Commission's trust fund;

"13. *Reiterates its invitation* to the relevant United Nations funds and programmes, the regional commissions and specialized agencies, the international and regional financial and trade institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant bodies, to actively participate, within their mandates, in the work of the Commission at its nineteenth session;

"14. *Encourages* Governments and organizations at all levels, as well as major groups, to undertake results-oriented initiatives and activities to support the work of the Commission and to promote and facilitate the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including through voluntary multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives;

"15. *Underlines* the importance of setting aside adequate time for all envisaged activities in the policy session, including for negotiations on policy options and possible actions, at the nineteenth session of the Commission, and in this regard notes the importance of having all required documents, including the draft negotiating document of the Chair, made available for consideration prior to the beginning of the session;

"16. *Recalls* the decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil, in 2012, and decides to hold the Conference in ____ from _____ to _____ 2012;

"17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate support to the work of the preparatory process and the Conference and to ensure inter-agency participation and coherence as well as the efficient use of resources, in order to cover all the objectives and themes of the Conference;

"18. *Invites* Governments and all relevant stakeholders, including regional commissions, organizations and bodies of the United Nations, other relevant intergovernmental and regional organizations, international financial institutions and major groups involved in sustainable development, to continue their full and effective participation at all levels and to continue providing ideas and proposals reflecting their experiences and lessons learned as a contribution to the preparatory process of the Conference on Sustainable Development, adhering to the deadline agreed in the preparatory process by Member States;

"19. *Endorses* the recommendations on organizational and procedural matters of the report of Contact Group 1 on the review of the preparatory process, including organizational and procedural matters, leading up to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, contained in the report of the first session of the preparatory committee of the Conference;

"20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct United Nations country teams and resident coordinators to support national country preparations for the Conference on Sustainable Development;

"21. *Expresses deep concern* about the level of resources available in the Commission's trust fund which is insufficient to fund the participation of

delegates and representatives of major groups from developing countries, in the meetings of the preparatory process and in the Conference;

"22. *Urges* international and bilateral donors and other countries in a position to do so, to support the participation of the developing countries and major groups in all aspects of the preparatory process of the Conference on Sustainable Development, including regional preparatory meetings, and in this regard to provide sufficient funds for the Commission's trust fund in order to enable it to cover full travel expenses related to the participation of up to two members from each developing country, as well as of major groups whose participation is relevant for the preparatory process;

"23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled 'Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development', and requests the Secretary-General, at that session, to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the progress of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development."

3. At its 33rd meeting, on 1 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development" (A/C.2/65/L.52), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.18.

4. The Committee also had before it a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.52, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/65/L.66).

5. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of programme budget implications with regard to draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.52.

6. Also at the same meeting, the Chair informed the Committee that, in the light of the statement read out by the Secretary, the statement of programme budget implications contained in document A/C.2/65/L.66 was withdrawn.

7. Also at its 33rd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.52 (see para. 17, draft resolution I).

8. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.52, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.18 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.24 and Rev.1

9. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Panama, on behalf also of Jamaica and Japan, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up of the International Year of Sanitation, 2008" (A/C.2/65/L.24), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Plan of Implementation of

the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recalling* its resolution 61/192 on the International Year of Sanitation, 2008,

"*Recalling* the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and the commitments made therein,

"*Reaffirming* the need to assist the efforts of developing countries to prepare integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans as part of their national development strategies and to provide access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation in accordance with the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including halving by 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and who do not have access to basic sanitation,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on International Year of Sanitation, 2008,

"*Appreciating* the ongoing work in the United Nations system and the work of other intergovernmental organizations on sanitation,

"*Taking note* of the outcomes of the Fifth World Water Forum held in Istanbul from 16 to 22 March 2009, and noting that the preparatory process of the Sixth World Water Forum to be held in Marseille, France, in March 2012 has started in June 2010,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the contribution made by the Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation and its work on the Hashimoto Action Plan II, a compendium of water-related actions which relevant actors should consider, as appropriate,

"*Deeply concerned* by the slow and insufficient progress in providing access to basic sanitation services as evidenced by the UNICEF/WHO report of 2010, in which it was noted that 2.6 billion people continue to lack basic sanitation, and conscious of the impact of the lack of sanitation on people's health, poverty reduction and economic and social development, and on the environment, in particular water resources,

"*Convinced* that progress can be achieved through active commitment and action by all States, especially at the national and local levels, as well as United Nations agencies, regional and international organizations, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders,

"*Recognizing* the contribution of the Sanitation and Water for All partnership in bringing together donors, developing countries, United Nations agencies, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to increase political prioritization of sanitation and water, improve sector coordination and strengthen mutual accountability,

"1. *Decides* to support 'Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015', by encouraging efforts to close the sanitation gap through appropriate

ground-level action, supported by political will and increased community participation, in accordance with national development strategies, by using adequate financial and technological resources, appropriately targeted at the poorest people, technical know-how and capacity-building, and developing appropriate human resources in order to increase the coverage of basic sanitation;

"2. *Encourages* all States, as well as the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to take advantage of 'Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015' as a platform to build political will and promote action at all levels, while increasing awareness of the urgent need to reach the Millennium Development Goal target to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic sanitation;

"3. *Also encourages* all States to act in accordance with the objectives of the Sanitation and Water for All partnership, namely to increase political prioritization, promote evidence-based decision-making and support strong national planning processes in order to better target funding for basic sanitation and drinking water and strengthen mutual accountability to ensure that investment serves the marginalized populations and most off-track countries, and in that regard to support the regional and global high-level meetings of the Sanitation and Water for All partnership;

"4. *Urges* all States, the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to encourage behaviour change along with policies for increasing access to sanitation among the poor, complemented by a call to end open defecation as an extremely harmful practice for public health, and encourages States in a position to do so to further strengthen investments in sanitation and hygiene education;

"5. *Encourages* all States, as well as the United Nations system and international organizations and other stakeholders, to approach the sanitation issue in a much broader context and encompass all its aspects, including hygiene promotion, provision of basic sanitation services, sewerage, and wastewater treatment and reuse in the context of integrated management of water resources."

10. At its 33rd meeting, on 1 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/65/L.24/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of A/C.2/65/L.24 and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

12. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.24/Rev.1 (see para. 17, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.25 and Rev.1

13. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Tajikistan, on behalf of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Pakistan and Tajikistan, subsequently joined by Gabon and Iraq, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International Year of Water Diplomacy" (A/C.2/65/L.25), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 55/196 of 20 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 2003 the International Year of Freshwater, its resolution 58/217 of 23 December 2003, by which it proclaimed that the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life', 2005-2015, commenced on World Water Day, 22 March 2005, its resolution 59/228 of 22 December 2004, its resolution 61/192 of 20 December 2006, by which it proclaimed 2008 as the International Year of Sanitation, and its resolution 64/198 of 21 December 2009 entitled 'Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life', 2005-2015,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, in which the Council recognized the contribution that the celebration of international years could make to the furtherance of international cooperation and understanding,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 53/199 of 15 December 1998 on the proclamation of international years,

"*Recalling* the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and commitments made therein,

"*Emphasizing* that water is critical for sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, indispensable for human health and well-being, central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and is a powerful incentive for cooperation and dialogue,

"*Recalling* the provisions of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted at its nineteenth special session, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation') and the decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its sixth session relating to freshwater,

"*Reaffirming* the internationally agreed development goals on water and sanitation, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and determined to achieve the goal to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water, and the goals set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation as well as to develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries,

"*Welcoming* the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions on the issues of water

and sanitation, the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the interactive dialogue of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the International Decade for Action convened on 22 March 2010, World Water Day, and the Dushanbe Declaration on Water adopted at the High-level International Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life', 2005-2015,

"*Taking note* of the holding of the Fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey, from 16 to 22 March 2009, and noting that the Sixth World Water Forum will be held in Marseille, France, in March 2012,

"*Concerned* by the slow and uneven progress in achieving the goals to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, while global climate change and other challenges seriously affect water quantity and quality,

"*Recognizing* the crucial role the Year could play, inter alia, in strengthening dialogue and cooperation, within existing mechanisms and modalities of water diplomacy, and its important contribution to the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life', 2005-2015,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Decides* to declare 2012 the International Year of Water Diplomacy;

"3. *Requests* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to serve as the focal point for the Year and to develop necessary proposals on activities at all levels, including sources of funding;

"4. *Encourages* all Member States, the Secretariat, organizations of the United Nations system, through their coordination mechanism, and major groups to continue their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, to elaborate and implement national, subregional and regional strategies and action plans on conservation and sustainable use of water resources and integrated water resources management, and to assist in this regard developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

"5. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to convene an interactive dialogue of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly in New York on 22 March 2011, World Water Day, on promoting water diplomacy and cooperation;

"6. *Calls upon* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors and stakeholders to take advantage of the Year to increase awareness of the importance of freshwater and to actively promote actions at the local, national, regional and international levels, with a focus on strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, as

well as on the activities planned for the Year by the Secretary-General and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system."

14. At its 33rd meeting, on 1 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013" (A/C.2/65/L.25/Rev.1), submitted by Afghanistan, Australia, Armenia, Bahrain, Chile, Gabon, Honduras, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Thailand and Ukraine, subsequently joined by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica and Mongolia.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

16. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.25/Rev.1 (see para. 17, draft resolution III).

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

17. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 56/226 of 24 December 2001, 57/253 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 A and B of 20 December 2002 and 23 June 2003, respectively, and 64/236 of 24 December 2009, and all other previous resolutions on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[6] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus[7] and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[8]

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[9] the Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[10] the Mauritius

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[8] See resolution 65/1.

[9] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[10] Resolution S-22/2, annex.

Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[11] and the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[12]

Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[13]

Reaffirming the decisions taken at the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,[14]

Recalling that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation designated the Commission to serve as the focal point for discussion on partnerships that promote sustainable development and contribute to the implementation of intergovernmental commitments in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

Noting with satisfaction that the Commission, at its eighteenth session, undertook an in-depth evaluation of progress in implementing Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, focusing on the thematic cluster of issues, namely, transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, taking into account their interlinkages as well as addressing the cross-cutting issues, including means of implementation, and identified best practices, constraints and obstacles in the process of implementation,

Reaffirming that eradicating poverty, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development,

Recognizing that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries, and that although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in

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[11] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[12] Resolution 65/2.

[13] See resolution 60/1.

[14] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9* (E/2003/29), chap. I.

Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[15]

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council should increase its role in overseeing system-wide coordination and the balanced integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of United Nations policies and programmes aimed at promoting sustainable development, and reaffirming that the Commission should continue to be the high-level commission on sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as a forum for consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

Recognizing that good governance within each country and at the international level is essential for sustainable development,

Taking note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Panama to host, in January 2011, the intersessional meeting of the Commission on sustainable consumption and production patterns,

Also taking note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Japan to host, in February 2011, the intersessional meeting on sustainable waste management, as well as the offers of the Government of Chile and the Government of Morocco, which in November 2010 hosted, respectively, the Senior Expert Group Meeting on Sustainable Development of Lithium Resources in Latin America: Emerging Issues and Opportunities, and the Interregional Consultative Meeting on Solid Waste Management in Africa,

Recalling the decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012,[16]

Expressing deep concern at the level of resources available in the Commission's trust fund, which are insufficient to fund the participation of developing country delegates, as well as representatives of major groups, in the meetings of the preparatory process and in the Conference itself,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development on its first session;[17]

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;[18]

3. *Reiterates* that sustainable development is a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, in particular for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and those contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;[5]

4. *Calls upon* Governments, all relevant international and regional organizations, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations funds and programmes, the regional commissions and specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and other intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, as well as major

[15] See resolution 55/2.
[16] Resolution 64/236.
[17] A/CONF.216/PC/5.
[18] A/65/298.

groups, to take action to ensure the effective implementation of and follow-up to the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and encourages them to report on concrete progress in that regard;

5. *Calls for* the effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and for the fulfilment of the provisions relating to the means of implementation, as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

6. *Reiterates* that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as a forum for the consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and underlines the need to further support the work of the Commission, taking into account its existing mandate and the decisions taken at its eleventh session;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of a consensus outcome and action-oriented policy sessions;

8. *Recalls* the decision of the Commission at its eleventh session that activities during Commission meetings should provide for the balanced involvement of participants from all regions, as well as for gender balance;[19]

9. *Encourages* donor countries to support the participation of representatives from developing countries in the nineteenth session of the Commission, inter alia, through contributions to the Commission's trust fund;

10. *Reaffirms* the objective of strengthening the implementation of Agenda 21,[2] including through the mobilization of financial and technological resources, as well as capacity-building programmes, in particular for developing countries, and in this regard invites donor Governments and international financial institutions, together with the international community, to support the efforts of developing countries to overcome barriers and constraints identified during the review year in the thematic cluster of issues, namely, transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns;

11. *Also reaffirms* the objective of enhancing the participation and effective involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders, as well as promoting transparency and broad public participation, in the implementation of Agenda 21;

12. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to coordinate the participation of the relevant major groups in the thematic discussions at the nineteenth session of the Commission and the reporting on the fulfilment of corporate responsibility and accountability with respect to the thematic cluster of issues, in accordance with the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

13. *Reaffirms* the need to promote corporate social responsibility and accountability as envisaged by the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

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[19] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9* (E/2003/29), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, para. 2 (j).

14. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to make arrangements to facilitate the balanced representation of major groups from developed and developing countries in the sessions of the Commission, and in this regard invites donor countries to consider supporting the participation of major groups from developing countries, inter alia, through contributions to the Commission's trust fund;

15. *Reiterates its invitation* to the relevant United Nations funds and programmes, the regional commissions and specialized agencies, the international and regional financial and trade institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant bodies, within their mandates, to actively participate in and effectively contribute to the work of the Commission at its nineteenth session;

16. *Encourages* Governments and organizations at all levels, as well as major groups, to undertake results-oriented initiatives and activities to support the work of the Commission and to promote and facilitate the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21[3] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including through voluntary multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives;

17. *Underlines* the importance of setting aside adequate time at the nineteenth session of the Commission for all envisaged activities in the policy sessions, including for negotiations on policy options and possible actions, and in this regard notes the importance of having all required documents, including the draft negotiating document of the Chair, made available for consideration prior to the beginning of the session;

18. *Reaffirms* the decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012;

19. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in chapter IV, "Organizational and procedural matters: report of Contact Group 1 on the review of the preparatory process, including organizational and procedural matters, leading up to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012", and annex II to the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development on its first session;[17]

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate support to the work of the preparatory process and of the Conference and to ensure inter-agency cooperation and effective participation of and coherence within the United Nations system, as well as the efficient use of resources, to address all the objectives and themes of the Conference;

21. *Invites* Governments and all relevant stakeholders, including regional commissions, United Nations organizations and bodies, other relevant intergovernmental and regional organizations, international financial institutions and major groups involved in sustainable development, to participate fully and effectively at all levels and to provide ideas and proposals reflecting their experiences and lessons learned as a contribution to the preparatory process of the Conference, as agreed in the preparatory process by Member States;

22. *Encourages* Governments to actively involve and coordinate inputs from all national agencies responsible for economic development, social development and environmental protection in their national preparations for the Conference;

23. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to support, as appropriate, national country preparations for the Conference, upon the request of national authorities;

24. *Calls on* international and bilateral donors and other countries in a position to do so to provide voluntary contributions to the Commission's trust fund, and requests the Secretary-General to make further efforts to use the limited resources in the trust fund in an efficient and effective way in order to enhance the active participation of representatives from developing countries in the preparatory process of the Conference and in the Conference itself, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General, while using the resources of the trust fund, to prioritize the coverage of economy class air tickets, daily subsistence and terminal expenses;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development", and requests the Secretary-General, at that session, to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the progress of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.

Draft resolution II
Follow-up of the International Year of Sanitation, 2008

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21,[1] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[2] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3] including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Recalling also its resolution 61/192 of 20 December 2006 on the International Year of Sanitation, 2008,

Recalling further the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals[5] and the commitments made therein,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 7/22 of 28 March 2008,[6] 12/8 of 1 October 2009,[7] and 15/9 of 30 September 2010,[8] on human rights and access to safe drinking water and sanitation,

Reaffirming the need to continue to increase sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by prioritizing integrated water and sanitation strategies, which include the restoration, upgrading and maintenance of infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, as well as promoting integrated water management in national planning and exploring innovative ways of improving the tracking and monitoring of water quality,

Reaffirming also the necessity to take into account sanitation in complementarity with water, in conjunction with the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Sanitation, 2008,[9]

Appreciating the ongoing work in the United Nations system and the work of other intergovernmental organizations on sanitation,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] See resolution 65/1.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/63/53), chap. II.

[7] Ibid., *Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53* and corrigendum (A/65/53 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A.

[8] Ibid., *Supplement No. 53 A* (A/65/53/Add.1), chap. II.

[9] A/64/169.

Taking note of the holding of the Fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey, from 16 to 22 March 2009, and noting that the Sixth World Water Forum will be held in Marseille, France, in March 2012,

Taking note with appreciation of the contribution made by the Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation, and noting its recent work on the Hashimoto Action Plan II,

Deeply concerned by the slow and insufficient progress in providing access to basic sanitation services, as evidenced by the 2010 report of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund[10] in which it was noted that 2.6 billion people continue to lack basic sanitation, and conscious of the impact of the lack of sanitation on people's health, poverty reduction and economic and social development, and on the environment, in particular water resources,

Convinced that progress through action at the national and local levels of developing countries can be achieved through the active commitment of all Member States, with the support of the international community,

Noting the efforts of the Sanitation and Water for All partnership, and acknowledging the successes achieved through the community-led total sanitation approach, particularly within the context of hygiene promotion, behaviour change and sanitation progress,

Noting also regional efforts in the field of sanitation, such as the African Ministers' Council on Water and those in the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to support the global effort to realize "Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015" by redoubling efforts to close the sanitation gap through scaled-up ground-level action, supported by strong political will, increased community participation and improved hygiene, in accordance with national development strategies, promoting the mobilization and provision of adequate financial and technological resources, technical know-how and capacity-building for developing countries, and developing appropriate human resources in order to improve hygiene and increase the coverage of basic sanitation, especially for the poor;

2. *Encourages* all States, as well as the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders, to take advantage of "Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015" as a platform on which to build political will and promote action at all levels, while increasing awareness of the urgent need to reach the goal set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[3] to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation;

3. *Invites* all Member States to increase political prioritization, promote evidence-based decision-making and support strong national planning processes in order to better target funding for basic sanitation and drinking water to achieve the internationally agreed targets set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[11] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including halving by 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and who do not have access to basic sanitation;

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[10] WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-water: 2010 Update* (Geneva, 2010).

[11] See resolution 55/2.

4. *Notes* the efforts of countries that are participating in all relevant voluntary initiatives related to water and sanitation, including the Sanitation and Water for All partnership, to share their experience with interested Member States;

5. *Urges* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to encourage behaviour change together with policies for increasing access to sanitation among the poor, complemented by a call to end open defecation as an extremely harmful practice for public health, and encourages Member States to further strengthen investments in sanitation and hygiene education;

6. *Encourages* all Member States, as well as the United Nations system and international organizations and other stakeholders, to approach the sanitation issue in a much broader context and encompass all its aspects, including hygiene promotion, provision of basic sanitation services, sewerage, and wastewater treatment and reuse in the context of integrated water management.

Draft resolution III
International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/193 of 22 December 1992 on the observance of World Day for Water, 55/196 of 20 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 2003 the International Year of Freshwater, 58/217 of 23 December 2003, by which it proclaimed the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, to commence on World Water Day, 22 March 2005, 59/228 of 22 December 2004, 61/192 of 20 December 2006, by which it proclaimed 2008 the International Year of Sanitation, and 64/198 of 21 December 2009 on the midterm review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, and General Assembly resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

Recalling further the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and all its principles, Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals[6] and the commitments made therein,

Emphasizing that water is critical for sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and is indispensable for human health and well-being, and central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming the internationally agreed development goals on water and sanitation, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[7] and determined to achieve the goal to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water, and the goals set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation as well as to develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] See resolution 65/1.

[7] See resolution 55/2.

Recalling its resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010 on the human right to water and sanitation,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolution 15/9 of 30 September 2010,[8]

Welcoming the outcome and work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions on the issues of water and sanitation,

Taking note of the interactive dialogue of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the Decade, convened on 22 March 2010, World Water Day,

Taking note also of the work of the High-level International Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Decade, held in Dushanbe on 8 and 9 June 2010,[9]

Taking note further of the holding of the Fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey, from 16 to 22 March 2009, and noting that the Sixth World Water Forum will be held in Marseille, France, in March 2012,

Remaining concerned by the slow and uneven progress in achieving the goal of halving the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, while global climate change and other challenges seriously affect water quantity and quality, and in this regard recognizing the crucial role the International Year of Water Cooperation could play, inter alia, in strengthening dialogue and cooperation, at all levels, as appropriate, and its important contribution to the Decade,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[10]

2. *Decides* to declare 2013 the International Year of Water Cooperation;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with UN-Water, and mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to take appropriate steps to organize the activities of the Year and to develop necessary proposals on activities at all levels to support Member States in the implementation of the Year;

4. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to promote actions at all levels, including through international cooperation, as appropriate, aimed at the achievement of the internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the United Nations Millennium Declaration[7] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,[5] as well as to increase awareness of their importance;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/65/53/Add.1), chap. II.

[9] See A/65/88, annex.

[10] A/65/297.

United Nations A/65/436/Add.2

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 20 (b)

Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 20 (see A/65/436, para. 2). Action on sub-item (b) was taken at the 28th, 30th and 32nd meetings, on 12, 22 and 30 November 2010. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.28, 30 and 32).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.26 and A/C.2/65/L.46

2. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations" (A/C.2/65/L.26), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the principles and commitments enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the principles embodied in the

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 10 parts, under the symbol A/65/436 and Add.1-9.

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Please recycle

Declaration of Barbados, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), as well as other relevant declarations and international instruments,

"*Recalling* the Declaration and review document adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session,

"*Taking into account* all other relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 54/225 of 22 December 1999, 55/203 of 20 December 2000, 57/261 of 20 December 2002, 59/230 of 22 December 2004, 61/197 of 20 December 2006 and 63/214 of 19 December 2008,

"*Taking into account also* the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

"*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

"*Recalling also* the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, signed at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 24 March 1983, and the protocols thereto, which contain the definition of the wider Caribbean region of which the Caribbean Sea is part,

"*Recalling further* the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

"*Recalling* the Convention on Biological Diversity as an important instrument in the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity,

"*Emphasizing* the importance of national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector as recognized by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,

"*Recalling* the relevant work done by the International Maritime Organization,

"*Considering* that the Caribbean Sea area includes a large number of States, countries and territories, most of which are developing countries and small island developing States that are ecologically fragile and socially and economically vulnerable and are also affected, inter alia, by their limited capacity, narrow resource base, need for financial resources, high levels of poverty and the resulting social problems and the challenges and opportunities of globalization and trade liberalization,

"*Recognizing* that the Caribbean Sea has unique biodiversity and highly fragile ecosystems,

"*Recognizing also* that the Caribbean has been shown to be the most tourism-dependent region in the world relative to its size,

"*Noting* that the Caribbean Sea, when compared to all other large marine ecosystems, is surrounded by the largest number of countries in the world,

"*Emphasizing* that the Caribbean countries have a high degree of vulnerability occasioned by climate change, climate variability and associated phenomena, such as the rise in sea level, the El Niño phenomenon and the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters caused by hurricanes, floods and droughts, and that they are also subject to natural disasters, such as those caused by volcanoes, tsunamis and earthquakes,

"*Bearing in mind* the heavy reliance of most of the Caribbean economies on their coastal areas, as well as on the marine environment in general, to achieve their sustainable development needs and goals,

"*Acknowledging* that the intensive use of the Caribbean Sea for maritime transport, as well as the considerable number and interlocking character of the maritime areas under national jurisdiction where Caribbean countries exercise their rights and duties under international law, present a challenge for the effective management of the resources,

"*Noting* the problem of marine pollution caused, inter alia, by land-based sources and the continuing threat of pollution from ship-generated waste and sewage, as well as from the accidental release of hazardous and noxious substances in the Caribbean Sea area,

"*Taking note* of the relevant resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on safety of transport of radioactive materials,

"*Mindful* of the diversity and dynamic interaction and competition among socio-economic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources,

"*Mindful also* of the efforts of the Caribbean countries to address in a more holistic manner the sectoral issues relating to the management of the wider Caribbean Sea region and, in so doing, to promote integrated management of the wider Caribbean Sea region in the context of sustainable development, through a regional cooperative effort among Caribbean countries,

"*Welcoming* the continued efforts of the States members of the Association of Caribbean States to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, and recognizing in this regard the firm commitment by Heads of State and Government of the Association to take the steps necessary to ensure the recognition of the Caribbean Sea as a special area within the context of sustainable development, without prejudice to relevant international law,

"*Taking note* of the creation by the Association of Caribbean States of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and welcoming its ongoing work,

"*Cognizant* of the importance of the Caribbean Sea to present and future generations and to the heritage and the continuing economic well-being and sustenance of people living in the area, and the urgent need for the countries of the region to take appropriate steps for its preservation and protection, with the support of the international community,

"1. *Recognizes* that the Caribbean Sea is an area of unique biodiversity and a highly fragile ecosystem that requires relevant regional and international development partners to work together to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, including, inter alia, the consideration of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to relevant international law;

"2. *Takes note* of the efforts of the Caribbean States and the work undertaken by the Caribbean Sea Commission of the Association of Caribbean States, including, inter alia, the development of their concept of the designation of the Caribbean Sea as a special area within the context of sustainable development, and invites the international community to support such efforts, including through the provision of new and additional financial resources, technical support and capacity-building;

"3. *Welcomes* the plan of action adopted by the Caribbean Sea Commission, including its scientific and technical components and governance and outreach components, and invites the international community and the United Nations system to support, as appropriate, Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to implement the plan of action;

"4. *Welcomes also* the resources provided by some donors to support the work of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and invites the international community and the United Nations system to support such efforts, including through the provision of new and additional financial resources, technical support, transfer of technology, capacity-building and sharing of experience in marine or ocean governance;

"5. *Recognizes* the efforts of Caribbean countries to create conditions leading to sustainable development aimed at combating poverty and inequality, and in this regard notes with interest the initiatives of the Association of Caribbean States in the focal areas of sustainable tourism, trade, transport and natural disasters;

"6. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and the international community to assist, as appropriate, Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution from ships, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, and from illegal dumping or accidental release of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals, in violation of relevant international rules and standards, as well as pollution from land-based activities;

"7. *Invites* the Association of Caribbean States to submit a report to the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, for consideration during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

"8. *Calls upon* all States to become contracting parties to relevant international agreements to enhance maritime safety and promote the protection of the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from pollution, damage and degradation from ships and ship-generated waste;

"9. *Supports* the efforts of Caribbean countries to implement sustainable fisheries management programmes and to meet the principles of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"10. *Calls upon* States, taking into consideration the Convention on Biological Diversity, to develop national, regional and international programmes to halt the loss of marine biodiversity in the Caribbean Sea, in particular fragile ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves;

"11. *Invites* Member States and intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to continue their efforts to assist Caribbean countries in becoming parties to the relevant conventions and protocols concerning the management, protection and sustainable utilization of Caribbean Sea resources and in implementing them effectively;

"12. *Calls upon* the international community, the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions, and invites the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to support actively the national and regional activities of the Caribbean States towards the promotion of the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources;

"13. *Expresses deep concern* about the severe destruction and devastation caused to several countries by heightened hurricane activity in the wider Caribbean region in recent years;

"14. *Urges* the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide aid and assistance to the countries of the Caribbean region in the implementation of their long-term programmes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery, based on their development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction into a comprehensive approach to sustainable development;

"15. *Acknowledges* the pivotal role of the Association of Caribbean States in regional dialogue and in the consolidation of a wider Caribbean cooperation zone in the field of disaster risk reduction, as well as the importance of the international community in deepening existing cooperation and consolidating new initiatives with that regional mechanism within the context of the outcomes of the High-level Conference on Disaster Reduction of the Association of Caribbean States, held in Saint-Marc, Haiti, from 14 to 16 November 2007, and the plan of action approved by the Ministerial Council of the Association upon the recommendation of the Conference;

"16. *Invites* Member States, international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to consider training programmes for the development of a human resource capacity at different levels and to developing research aimed at enhancing the food security of Caribbean countries, as well as the sustainable management of renewable marine and coastal resources;

"17. *Calls upon* Member States to improve as a matter of priority their emergency response capabilities and the containment of environmental damage, particularly in the Caribbean Sea, in the event of natural disasters or of an accident or incident relating to maritime navigation;

"18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-seventh session, under the sub-item entitled 'Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States' of the item entitled 'Sustainable development', on the implementation of the present resolution, including a section on the possible legal and financial implications of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area within the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to relevant international law, taking into account the views expressed by Member States and relevant regional organizations."

3. At its 30th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations" (A/C.2/65/L.46), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.26.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.46 (see para. 13, draft resolution I).

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.46, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.26 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.40 and A/C.2/65/L.60

7. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (A/C.2/65/L.40), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the Declaration of Barbados and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and recalling its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference,

"*Reaffirming also* the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ('Mauritius Strategy for Implementation'), adopted by the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States on 14 January 2005,

"*Recalling* the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

"*Reaffirming* the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, particularly chapter 7,

"*Recalling* its resolution 64/199 of 21 December 2009 and all its previous resolutions on the item,

"*Recalling also* the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,

"*Reaffirming* that the adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise present significant risks to the sustainable development of small island developing States, that the effects of climate change continue to pose a threat to the very existence of some of them and that, given their vulnerability, adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise therefore remains a major priority for small island developing States,

"*Acknowledging* the need to promote the development of regional and national capacities for disaster prevention, including through early warning systems, as well as reconstruction and rehabilitation of areas affected by natural disasters,

"*Recognizing* the urgent need to increase the level of resources provided to small island developing States for the effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

"*Recalling* that the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States have been acknowledged by the international community since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 1994, the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, and the Mauritius International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2005,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the five-year review of the Mauritius Strategy,

"*Acknowledging* the unique relation of small island developing States to the oceans and the need for sustainable development and management of their ocean and marine resources to realize their development aspirations and increase their share of economic benefits from their ocean and marine resources,

"1. *Urges* the full and effective implementation of the outcome document adopted on 25 September 2010 at the High-level Review Meeting of the General Assembly on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate the outcome document to all relevant specialized agencies, funds, programmes, and regional commissions of the United Nations system;

"3. *Urges* Governments and all relevant international and regional organizations, United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and regional commissions, international financial institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and

major groups, to take timely action for the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, including the further development and operationalization of concrete projects and programmes;

"4. *Invites* the United Nations funds and programmes to mainstream and integrate the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation into their respective processes for small island developing States in order to promote coherence and coordination in support of their implementation;

"5. *Recognizes* the continuing challenges faced in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, while noting the importance of paragraphs 87, 88, and 101 of the Mauritius Strategy and taking into account cross-cutting implementation issues;

"6. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance support for the efforts of small island developing States to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, including through the provision of dedicated sources of financing, capacity-building and the transfer of appropriate technologies to address climate change;

"7. *Encourages* regular and close consultation with small island developing States in the planning and implementation of follow-up activities;

"8. *Reaffirms* that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the primary intergovernmental forum for monitoring the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, and further reaffirms that other relevant organs, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system also continue to have an important role within their respective areas and mandates;

"9. *Calls upon* all relevant regional and intergovernmental organizations to enhance cooperation, coherence and coordination through the Inter-agency Consultative Group on Small Island Developing States in strengthening support to small island developing States in further advancing the Mauritius Strategy, including paragraph 18 of the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Mauritius Strategy;

"10. *Underscores* the importance of providing the Small Island Developing States Unit with adequate, stable and predictable funding and staffing to facilitate the full and effective implementation of its mandates in accordance with the priority accorded to the Unit and in view of the demand for its services, in particular with respect to the provision of assistance, technical cooperation services and support to small island developing States;

"11. *Requests* that the trust fund established to support the preparatory processes for the Mauritius Conference in 2005 and the High-level Review Meeting of the General Assembly in September 2010, be replenished and applied to supporting follow-up activities, as well as supporting the participation of small island developing States in the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 (Rio plus 20) and calls upon donor countries to make further voluntary contributions, in this regard;

"12. *Recognizes* the importance of North-South cooperation, complemented by South-South cooperation, cooperation among small island developing States and triangular cooperation in order to promote development programmes for small island developing States for the effective implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly, at the start of its sixty-sixth session, on the follow-up to and the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy, taking into account paragraph 32 of the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy, and, in its preparation, to consult with Member States and relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes, as well as all relevant national, regional and subregional organizations;

"14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General in his report requested in paragraph 33 of the outcome document to include the question of developing concrete time-bound objectives and commitments to enhance the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation and refocusing efforts towards a results-oriented approach, and to consider what improved and additional measures might be added to more effectively address the unique and particular vulnerabilities and development needs of small island developing States;

"15. *Invites* relevant competent international, regional, and subregional organizations, and the United Nations system, to support marine scientific research and capacity-building in small island developing States in accordance with relevant United Nations development programmes and strategies;

"16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled 'Sustainable development', the sub-item entitled 'Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States'."

8. At its 32nd meeting, on 30 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (A/C.2/65/L.60), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.40.

9. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the Chair, the Committee agreed to waive the relevant provision of rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.60.

10. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

11. At the 32nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.60 (see para. 13, draft resolution II).

12. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.60, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.40 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

13. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and commitments enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] the principles embodied in the Declaration of Barbados,[2] the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] as well as other relevant declarations and international instruments,

Recalling the Declaration and review document adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session,[6]

Taking into account all other relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 54/225 of 22 December 1999, 55/203 of 20 December 2000, 57/261 of 20 December 2002, 59/230 of 22 December 2004, 61/197 of 20 December 2006 and 63/214 of 19 December 2008,

Taking into account also the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[7]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[8]

Recalling also the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, signed at Cartagena de Indias,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] See resolution S-22/2, annex.

[7] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum) chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[8] See resolution 60/1.

Colombia, on 24 March 1983,[9] and the protocols thereto, which contain the definition of the wider Caribbean region of which the Caribbean Sea is part,

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[10] which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity[11] as an important instrument in the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity,

Recalling also biodiversity-related conventions, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora[12] and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands,[13]

Emphasizing the importance of national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector as recognized by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[14]

Recalling the relevant work done by the International Maritime Organization,

Considering that the Caribbean Sea area includes a large number of States, countries and territories, most of which are developing countries and small island developing States that are ecologically fragile and socially and economically vulnerable and are also affected, inter alia, by their limited capacity, narrow resource base, need for financial resources, high levels of poverty and the resulting social problems and the challenges and opportunities of globalization and trade liberalization,

Recognizing that the Caribbean Sea has unique biodiversity and highly fragile ecosystems,

Recognizing also that the Caribbean has been shown to be the most tourism-dependent region in the world relative to its size,

Noting that the Caribbean Sea, when compared to all other large marine ecosystems, is surrounded by the largest number of countries in the world,

Emphasizing that the Caribbean countries have a high degree of vulnerability occasioned by climate change, climate variability and associated phenomena, such as the rise in sea level, the El Niño phenomenon and the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters caused by hurricanes, floods and droughts, and that they are also subject to natural disasters, such as those caused by volcanoes, tsunamis and earthquakes,

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[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1506, No. 25974.

[10] Ibid., vol. 1833, No. 31363.

[11] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[12] Available from www.cites.org.

[13] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

[14] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

Bearing in mind the heavy reliance of most of the Caribbean economies on their coastal areas, as well as on the marine environment in general, to achieve their sustainable development needs and goals,

Acknowledging that the intensive use of the Caribbean Sea for maritime transport, as well as the considerable number and interlocking character of the maritime areas under national jurisdiction where Caribbean countries exercise their rights and duties under international law, present a challenge for the effective management of the resources,

Noting the problem of marine pollution caused, inter alia, by land-based sources and the continuing threat of pollution from ship-generated waste and sewage, as well as from the accidental release of hazardous and noxious substances in the Caribbean Sea area,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on safety of transport of radioactive materials,

Mindful of the diversity and dynamic interaction and competition among socio-economic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources,

Mindful also of the efforts of the Caribbean countries to address in a more holistic manner the sectoral issues relating to the management of the wider Caribbean Sea region and, in so doing, to promote integrated management of the wider Caribbean Sea region in the context of sustainable development, through a regional cooperative effort among Caribbean countries,

Welcoming the continued efforts of the States members of the Association of Caribbean States to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, and recognizing in this regard the firm commitment by Heads of State and Government of the Association to take the steps necessary to ensure the recognition of the Caribbean Sea as a special area within the context of sustainable development, without prejudice to relevant international law,

Taking note of the creation by the Association of Caribbean States of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and welcoming its ongoing work,

Cognizant of the importance of the Caribbean Sea to present and future generations and to the heritage and the continuing economic well-being and sustenance of people living in the area, and the urgent need for the countries of the region to take appropriate steps for its preservation and protection, with the support of the international community,

1. *Recognizes* that the Caribbean Sea is an area of unique biodiversity and a highly fragile ecosystem that requires relevant regional and international development partners to work together to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, including, inter alia, the consideration of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to relevant international law;

2. *Takes note* of the efforts of the Caribbean States and the work undertaken by the Caribbean Sea Commission of the Association of Caribbean States, including,

inter alia, the development of their concept of the designation of the Caribbean Sea as a special area within the context of sustainable development, and invites the international community to support such efforts;

3. *Welcomes* the plan of action adopted by the Caribbean Sea Commission, including its scientific and technical components and governance and outreach components, and invites the international community and the United Nations system to support, as appropriate, Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to implement the plan of action;

4. *Also welcomes* the resources provided by some donors to support the work of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and invites the international community to continue and enhance its support, as appropriate, to the Commission, including through, inter alia, the provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technical support, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, and the sharing of experience in the areas of work of the Commission;

5. *Recognizes* the efforts of Caribbean countries to create conditions leading to sustainable development aimed at combating poverty and inequality, and in this regard notes with interest the initiatives of the Association of Caribbean States in the focal areas of sustainable tourism, trade, transport and natural disasters;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and the international community to assist, as appropriate, Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution from ships, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, and from the illegal dumping or accidental release of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals, in violation of relevant international rules and standards, as well as pollution from land-based activities;

7. *Invites* the Association of Caribbean States to submit a report to the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, for consideration during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

8. *Calls upon* all States to become contracting parties to relevant international agreements to enhance maritime safety and promote the protection of the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from pollution, damage and degradation from ships and ship-generated waste;

9. *Supports* the efforts of Caribbean countries to implement sustainable fisheries management programmes and to meet the principles of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;[15]

10. *Calls upon* States, taking into consideration the Convention on Biological Diversity,[11] to develop national, regional and international programmes to halt the loss of marine biodiversity in the Caribbean Sea, in particular fragile ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves;

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[15] *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. III.

11. *Invites* Member States and intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to continue their efforts to assist Caribbean countries in becoming parties to the relevant conventions and protocols concerning the management, protection and sustainable utilization of Caribbean Sea resources and in implementing them effectively;

12. *Calls upon* the international community, the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions, and invites the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to support actively the national and regional activities of the Caribbean States towards the promotion of the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources;

13. *Expresses deep concern* about the severe destruction and devastation caused to several countries by heightened hurricane activity in the wider Caribbean region in recent years;

14. *Urges* the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide aid and assistance to the countries of the Caribbean region in the implementation of their long-term programmes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery, based on their development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction into a comprehensive approach to sustainable development;

15. *Acknowledges* the pivotal role of the Association of Caribbean States in regional dialogue and in the consolidation of a wider Caribbean cooperation zone in the field of disaster risk reduction, as well as the importance of the international community in deepening existing cooperation and consolidating new initiatives with that regional mechanism within the context of the outcomes of the High-level Conference on Disaster Reduction of the Association of Caribbean States, held in Saint-Marc, Haiti, from 14 to 16 November 2007, and the plan of action approved by the Ministerial Council of the Association upon the recommendation of the Conference;

16. *Invites* Member States, international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to consider training programmes for the development of a human resources capacity at different levels and to develop research aimed at enhancing the food security of Caribbean countries, as well as the sustainable management of renewable marine and coastal resources;

17. *Calls upon* Member States to improve as a matter of priority their emergency response capabilities and the containment of environmental damage, particularly in the Caribbean Sea, in the event of natural disasters or of an accident or incident relating to maritime navigation;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-seventh session, under the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" of the item entitled "Sustainable development", on the implementation of the present resolution, including a section on the possible legal and financial implications of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area within the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to relevant international law, taking into account the views expressed by Member States and relevant regional organizations.

Draft resolution II
Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2] adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and recalling its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference,

Reaffirming also the Mauritius Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ("Mauritius Strategy for Implementation"),[4] adopted by the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States on 14 January 2005,

Recalling the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[5] held on 24 and 25 September 2010,

Reaffirming the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[6] including chapter 7 on the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Recalling its resolution 64/199 of 21 December 2009 and all other previous resolutions under the same agenda item,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[7]

Recalling further the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[8] held from 20 to 22 September 2010,

Reaffirming that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the primary intergovernmental forum for monitoring the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

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[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] See resolution 65/2.

[6] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[7] See resolution 60/1.

[8] See resolution 65/1.

Recalling that the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States have been acknowledged by the international community since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados in 1994, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002, and the International Meeting to Review the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Mauritius in 2005,

Acknowledging the importance of the upcoming United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming that the adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise present significant and specific risks to the sustainable development of small island developing States, that the effects of climate change may threaten the very existence of some of them and that, given their vulnerability, adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise therefore remains a major priority for small island developing States,

Recognizing the need to promote the development of regional and national capacities for disaster risk reduction, including through, inter alia, early warning systems, as well as reconstruction and rehabilitation of areas affected by natural disasters, including through the further implementation of the internationally agreed framework for disaster risk reduction, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015,[9]

Acknowledging that small island developing States have demonstrated their commitment to promoting sustainable development and will continue to do so, and to that effect, small island developing States have mobilized resources at the national and regional levels despite their limited resource base,

Recognizing in this regard the urgent need to increase the level of resources provided to small island developing States for the effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

Acknowledging the particular relationship of small island developing States with the oceans and the need for the sustainable development and management of their ocean and marine resources,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the five-year review of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[10]

1. *Urges* the full and effective implementation of the outcome document adopted on 25 September 2010 at the High-level Review Meeting of the General Assembly on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;[5]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the outcome document to all relevant international and regional organizations, United Nations funds and

[9] *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters* (A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1), chap. I, resolution 2.

[10] A/65/115.

programmes, the specialized agencies and regional commissions, international financial institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and major groups;

3. *Urges* Governments and all relevant international and regional organizations, United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and regional commissions, international financial institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and major groups, to take timely action for the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, including the further development and operationalization of concrete projects and programmes;

4. *Invites* the United Nations funds and programmes to mainstream and integrate the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation into their respective processes and within their respective mandates, in order to promote coherence and coordination in support of their implementation;

5. *Recognizes* the progress made and the continuing challenges faced in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,[4] while noting the importance of paragraphs 87, 88, and 101 of the Mauritius Strategy and taking into account cross-cutting implementation issues;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance support for the efforts of small island developing States to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, including through the provision of dedicated sources of financing, capacity-building and the transfer of appropriate technologies to address climate change;

7. *Also calls upon* all relevant regional and intergovernmental organizations to enhance cooperation, coherence and coordination through, inter alia, the Inter-agency Consultative Group on Small Island Developing States in strengthening support to small island developing States in further advancing the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

8. *Underlines* the importance of providing the Small Island Developing States Unit with adequate, stable and predictable funding and staffing to facilitate the full and effective implementation of its mandates in accordance with the priority accorded to the Unit and in view of the demand for its services, in particular with respect to the provision of assistance, technical cooperation services and support to small island developing States;

9. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the contribution of Member States and other international donors to support activities related to small island developing States, including through the voluntary trust fund ("Small Island Developing States Trust Fund"), and invites donor countries to make further voluntary contributions in this regard;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of North-South cooperation, complemented by South-South cooperation, cooperation among small island developing States and triangular cooperation, in order to promote programmes for those States for the effective implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

11. *Invites* all relevant organizations, funds, programmes and bodies within the United Nations system, in consultation with interested States, to coordinate relevant activities with regional and national marine scientific and technological

centres in small island developing States, as appropriate, to ensure the more effective achievement of their objectives in accordance with relevant United Nations small island developing States development programmes and strategies;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, taking into account paragraph 32 of the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and in its preparation to consult with Member States as well as the relevant United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and regional commissions, taking into account the work done by the United Nations system, as well as all relevant national, regional and subregional organizations;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States".

United Nations A/65/436/Add.3

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 20 (c)

Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 20 (see A/65/436, para. 2). Action on sub-item (c) was taken at the 28th, 31st and 32nd meetings, on 12, 24 and 30 November 2010. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.28, 31 and 32).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.27 and A/C.2/65/L.58

2. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" (A/C.2/65/L.27), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its decision 57/547 of 20 December 2002 and its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 56/195 of 21 December 2001, 57/256 of 20 December 2002, 58/214 of 23 December 2003, 58/215 of 23 December 2003, 59/231 of 22 December 2004, 59/233 of 22 December 2004, 60/195 of 22 December 2005, 60/196 of

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 10 parts, under the symbol A/65/436 and Add.1-9.

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22 December 2005, 61/198 of 20 December 2006, 61/200 of 20 December 2006, 62/192 of 19 December 2007, 63/216 of 19 December 2008, 63/217 of 19 December 2008 and 64/200 of 21 December 2009; and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2001/35 of 26 July 2001, and taking into consideration its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

"*Reaffirming* the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'),

"*Reaffirming also* the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction,

"*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

"*Recalling also* the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,

"*Reaffirming* the role of the Hyogo Framework for Action in providing policy guidance on the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

"*Taking note* of the 'Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction' launched in Manama, Bahrain in May 2009,

"*Recognizing* that 2010 marks the tenth anniversary of the creation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction as well as the midpoint of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015,

"*Expressing its deep concern* at the number and scale of natural disasters and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world and hamper the achievement of their sustainable development, in particular in developing countries,

"*Expressing its deep concern also* at the increasing challenges facing the disaster response and preparedness capacity of Member States and the United Nations system as a result of the combined impacts of current global challenges, including the global economic and financial crisis, climate change and the food crisis,

"*Recognizing* the clear relationship between sustainable development, poverty eradication, climate change, disaster risk reduction, disaster response and disaster recovery and the need to continue to deploy efforts in all these areas,

"*Recognizing also* the urgent need to further develop and make use of the existing scientific and technical knowledge to build resilience to natural disasters, and emphasizing the need for developing countries to have access to appropriate, advanced, environmentally sound, cost-effective and easy-to-use

technologies so as to seek more comprehensive solutions to disaster risk reduction and to effectively and efficiently strengthen their capabilities to cope with disaster risks,

"*Recognizing further* the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, socio-economic activities that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural disasters and to build and further strengthen local authorities and community capabilities to reduce vulnerability to disasters,

"*Recognizing* the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, the underlying risk factors, as identified in the Hyogo Framework for Action, including socio-economic factors, that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural hazards, to build and further strengthen the capacity at all levels to cope with disaster risks and to enhance resilience against hazards associated with disasters, while also recognizing the negative impact of disasters on economic growth and sustainable development, in particular in developing countries and disaster-prone countries,

"*Recognizing also* the need to integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of all phases of disaster risk reduction management, with a view to reducing vulnerability,

"*Taking into account* the various ways and forms in which all countries, in particular the more vulnerable countries, are affected by severe natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides and volcanic eruptions and extreme weather events such as heatwaves, severe droughts, floods and storms, and the El Niño/La Niña events, which have global reach,

"*Taking into account also* that geological and hydrometeorological hazards and their associated natural disasters and their reduction must be addressed in a coherent and effective manner,

"*Bearing in mind* the importance of addressing disaster risks related to changing social, economic, environmental conditions and land use, and the impact of hazards associated with geological events, weather, water, climate variability and climate change, in sector development planning and programmes as well as in post-disaster situations,

"*Noting* that disaster risk is an increasing problem in urban areas, where risk, population and economic assets are concentrated,

"*Noting also* that reaching the most vulnerable and poorest communities remains a major challenge in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework Plan for Action; while much progress has been made at the policy level globally, regionally and nationally, its benefits have yet to be felt locally,

"*Stressing* that the impacts of natural disasters are severely hampering efforts in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and emphasizing the importance of reducing vulnerabilities to natural disasters,

"*Noting* that the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat has made considerable efforts in strengthening its management practices as well as in reviewing its financing methods,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of its resolution 63/217;

"2. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, and stresses the need for a more effective integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies, planning and programming, for the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at the regional, national and local levels to build resilience to hazards, and for systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes and long-term development plans, as a means to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"3. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system, ifiternational financial institutions, regional bodies and other international organizations, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and volunteers, the private sector and the scientific community, to increase efforts to support, implement and follow up the Hyogo Framework for Action, and stresses the importance in this regard of the continued cooperation and coordination of stakeholders at all levels with respect to addressing effectively the impact of natural disasters;

"4. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, and invites international financial institutions and regional and international organizations, to integrate the goals of, and take into full account, the Hyogo Framework for Action in their strategies and programmes, making use of existing coordination mechanisms, and to assist developing countries with those mechanisms to design and implement, as appropriate, disaster risk reduction measures with a sense of urgency;

"5. *Recognizes* that each State has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and for taking effective measures to reduce disaster risk, including for the protection of people on its territory, infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of disasters, including the implementation of and follow-up to the Hyogo Framework for Action, and stresses the importance of international cooperation and partnerships to support those national efforts;

"6. *Also recognizes* that disaster risk reduction and increasing resilience to all types of natural hazards, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action can have multiplier effects and accelerate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

"7. *Further recognizes* the importance of coordinating adaptation to climate change with relevant disaster risk reduction measures, invites Governments and relevant international organizations to integrate these considerations in a comprehensive manner into, inter alia, development plans and poverty eradication programmes and, in least developed countries, national adaptation programmes of action, and invites the international

community to support the ongoing efforts of developing countries in this regard;

"8. *Welcomes* the national, regional and subregional initiatives undertaken by developing countries in order to achieve disaster risk reduction, and reiterates the need to further develop regional initiatives and risk reduction capacities of regional mechanisms where they exist and to strengthen them and encourage the use and sharing of all existing tools, and requests United Nations regional commissions, within their mandates, to support the efforts of Member States in this regard, in close coordination with implementing entities of the United Nations system;

"9. *Encourages* the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, a partnership of the Strategy system managed by the World Bank, to continue to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action;

"10. *Welcomes* the upcoming third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, to be held in Geneva from 8 to 13 May 2011, which serves as an important forum for Member States and other stakeholders to assess progress made in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, enhance awareness of disaster risk reduction, share experiences and learn from good practices;

"11. *Calls upon* the international community to support active participation of developing countries in the Strategy system, the midterm review process of the Hyogo Framework for Action and the third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction;

"12. *Encourages* the United Nations system to make every effort to accelerate the full integration and mainstreaming of risk reduction into all its programmes and activities to ensure that it contributes to the achievement of the Hyogo Framework for Action as well as to the Millennium Development Goals;

"13. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries that have provided financial support for the activities of the Strategy by making voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction;

"14. *Encourages* Governments, multilateral organizations, international and regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions, the private sector and civil society to systematically invest in disaster risk reduction with a view to implementing the objectives of the Strategy;

"15. *Acknowledges* the importance of the work of the United Nations in disaster risk reduction and the growing demands on the secretariat of the Strategy and the need for increased, timely, stable and predictable resources for the implementation of the Strategy, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to provide from the biennial programme budget as from the biennium 2012-2013 the necessary support to ensure predictable and stable financial resources for the operation of the secretariat of the Strategy;

"16. *Also acknowledges* the importance of early warning systems, encourages Member States to integrate such systems into their national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, and encourages all stakeholders to

share good practices on early warning, using existing information-sharing mechanisms within the Strategy system;

"17. *Emphasizes* the need to develop an international early warning system for natural disaster prevention, in order to reduce economic and social damages, including the loss of human lives; in this regard, calls upon the international community to contribute with technical assistance, technology transfer and capacity-building for achieving this objective based on the framework of existing mechanisms contained in the Hyogo Framework for Action;

"18. *Stresses* the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities through, inter alia, the transfer and exchange of experiences and technical knowledge, educational and training programmes for disaster risk reduction, access to relevant data and information, the strengthening of institutional arrangements and the promotion of community participation and ownership through community-based disaster risk management approaches;

"19. *Emphasizes* the need for the international community to maintain its focus beyond emergency relief and to support medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction, and stresses the importance of implementing and adapting long-term programmes related to the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction management in the most vulnerable regions, particularly in developing countries prone to natural disasters;

"20. *Urges* the international community to continue to address ways and means, including through development cooperation and technical assistance, to reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters, including those caused by extreme weather events, in particular in vulnerable developing countries, including least developed countries and in Africa, through the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, including the Hyogo Framework for Action, and encourages the institutional arrangement for the Strategy to continue its work in this regard;

"21. *Stresses* the importance of the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action and the priorities for action that States, regional and international organizations and international financial institutions as well as other concerned actors should take into consideration in their approach to disaster risk reduction and implement, as appropriate, according to their own circumstances and capacities, bearing in mind the vital importance of promoting a culture of prevention in the area of natural disasters, including through the mobilization of adequate resources for disaster risk reduction, and of addressing disaster risk reduction, including disaster preparedness at the community level, and the adverse effects of natural disasters on efforts to implement national development plans and poverty reduction strategies with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"22. *Acknowledges* that disaster risk reduction and increasing resilience to all types of natural hazard, including geological and hydrometeorological hazards, in developing countries, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action,

can promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; reducing vulnerabilities to these hazards is therefore a high priority for developing countries;

"23. *Expresses its deep concern* at the number and scale of natural disasters and the increasing challenges posed by the consequences of natural disasters, as well as the impact of climate change, which impede progress towards sustainable development of all countries, in particular developing countries, especially small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, as well as other particularly vulnerable countries;

"24. *Stresses* the need to strengthen political resolve in order to mainstream disaster risk reduction as a practice in the policies and programmes of the humanitarian and environmental sectors, planning ministries and financial institutions;

"25. *Also stresses* that, in order to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, risk assessments should be integrated into disaster risk reduction programmes at national and local levels;

"26. *Encourages* the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to continue to address the adverse effects of climate change, especially in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and also encourages the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to continue to assess the adverse effects of climate change on the socio-economic and natural disaster reduction systems of developing countries;

"27. *Takes note with appreciation* of the launching of the Making Cities Resilient campaign 2010-2011 'My city is getting ready' to increase the resilience of cities and urban areas, by raising the awareness of citizens and local governments of risk reduction options and by mobilizing political commitment and support among local governments to include risk reduction aspects in urban development planning and critical infrastructure investments;

"28. *Welcomes* the informal thematic debate of the General Assembly on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to be held in New York on 9 February 2011;

"29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, under the sub-item entitled 'International Strategy for Disaster Reduction' of the item entitled 'Sustainable development'."

3. At its 32nd meeting, on 30 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" (A/C.2/65/L.58), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.27.

4. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.58.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-Chair orally corrected the draft resolution (see A/C.2/65/SR.32).

6. Also at its 32nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.58, as orally corrected (see para. 14, draft resolution I).

7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.58, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.27 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.34 and A/C.2/65/L.54

8. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon" (A/C.2/65/L.34), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/220 of 22 December 1999, 55/197 of 20 December 2000, 56/194 of 21 December 2001, 57/255 of 20 December 2002, 59/232 of 22 December 2004, 61/199 of 20 December 2006 and 63/215 of 19 December 2008 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999, 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2000/33 of 28 July 2000,

"*Noting* that the El Niño phenomenon has a recurring character and that it can lead to extensive natural hazards with the potential to seriously affect humankind,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of developing strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels that aim to prevent, mitigate and repair the damage caused by natural disasters that result from the El Niño phenomenon,

"*Noting* that technological developments and international cooperation have enhanced the capabilities for the prediction of the El Niño phenomenon and thereby the potential for the preventative actions that may be taken to reduce its negative impacts,

"*Acknowledging* that the International Research Centre on El Niño has developed into a reference centre on climate services and climate-related disaster-risk reduction,

"*Taking into account* the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), in particular paragraph 37 (i) thereof,

Reaffirming the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, in particular annex III of the report, entitled 'International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon', and calls upon the international

community to make further efforts to assist countries affected by this phenomenon;

"2. *Recognizes* the efforts made by the Government of Ecuador, the World Meteorological Organization and the inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction that led to the establishment of the International Research Centre on El Niño at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and encourages them to continue to support the advancement of the Centre;

"3. *Welcomes* the activities undertaken so far to strengthen the International Research Centre on El Niño, through collaboration with international monitoring centres, including the national oceanographic institutions, and efforts to enhance regional and international recognition and support for the Centre and to develop tools for decision makers and Government authorities for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon;

"4. *Notes* the contribution that the International Research Centre on El Niño has made in the area of climate research, supporting applied studies with data collection and contributing to the periodic El Niño/La Niña Updates coordinated by the World Meteorological Organization;

"5. *Also notes* among the innovations of the International Research Centre on El Niño a new climate database for El Niño/Southern Oscillation-sensitive countries located on the western coast of South America, and encourages the sharing of best practices with climate centres located in other El Niño-affected regions;

"6. *Recognizes* the technical and scientific support of the World Meteorological Organization to producing regionally coordinated monthly and seasonal forecasts, particularly its establishment of a consensus mechanism for the development of updates on El Niño/La Niña conditions, which receives contributions from several climate centres, including the International Research Centre on El Niño;

"7. *Encourages* in this regard the World Meteorological Organization to continue to strengthen the collaboration and the exchange of data and information with relevant institutions;

"8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the international community to adopt, as appropriate, the necessary measures to further strengthen the International Research Centre on El Niño, and invites the international community to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance and cooperation for this purpose, as well as to strengthen, as appropriate, other centres devoted to the study of the El Niño phenomenon;

"9. *Underscores* the importance of maintaining the El Niño/Southern Oscillation observation system, continuing research into extreme weather events, improving forecasting skills and developing appropriate policies for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and other extreme weather events, and emphasizes the need to further develop and strengthen these institutional capacities in all countries, in particular developing countries;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include a section on the implementation of the present resolution in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction."

9. At its 31st meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon" (A/C.2/65/L.54), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.34.

10. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the Chair, the Committee agreed to waive the relevant provision of rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.54.

11. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

12. Also at its 31st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.54 (see para. 14, draft resolution II).

13. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.54, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.34 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

14. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 57/547 of 20 December 2002 and its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 56/195 of 21 December 2001, 57/256 of 20 December 2002, 58/214 and 58/215 of 23 December 2003, 59/231 and 59/233 of 22 December 2004, 60/195 and 60/196 of 22 December 2005, 61/198 and 61/200 of 20 December 2006, 62/192 of 19 December 2007, 63/216 and 63/217 of 19 December 2008 and 64/200 of 21 December 2009; and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2001/35 of 26 July 2001, and taking into consideration its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Reaffirming the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2]

Reaffirming also the Hyogo Declaration[3] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[4] adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5]

Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[6]

Reaffirming the role of the Hyogo Framework for Action in providing policy guidance on the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Taking note of the "Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction" launched in Manama in May 2009,[7]

Recognizing that 2010 marks the tenth anniversary of the creation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction as well as the midpoint of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015,

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[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[3] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2.

[5] See resolution 60/1.

[6] See resolution 65/1.

[7] Available from www.unisdr.org.

Expressing its deep concern at the number and scale of natural disasters and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world and hamper the achievement of their sustainable development, in particular in developing countries,

Expressing its deep concern also at the increasing challenges facing the disaster response and preparedness capacity of Member States and the United Nations system as a result of the combined impacts of current global challenges, including the global economic and financial crisis, climate change and the food crisis,

Recognizing the clear relationship between sustainable development, poverty eradication, climate change, disaster risk reduction, disaster response and disaster recovery and the need to continue to deploy efforts in all these areas,

Recognizing also the urgent need to further develop and make use of the existing scientific and technical knowledge to build resilience to natural disasters, and emphasizing the need for developing countries to have access to appropriate, advanced, environmentally sound, cost-effective and easy-to-use technologies so as to seek more comprehensive solutions to disaster risk reduction and to effectively and efficiently strengthen their capabilities to cope with disaster risks,

Recognizing further the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, socio-economic activities that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural disasters and to build and further strengthen local authorities and community capabilities to reduce vulnerability to disasters,

Recognizing the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, the underlying risk factors, as identified in the Hyogo Framework for Action, including socio-economic factors, that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural hazards, to build and further strengthen the capacity at all levels to cope with disaster risks and to enhance resilience against hazards associated with disasters, while also recognizing the negative impact of disasters on economic growth and sustainable development, in particular in developing countries and disaster-prone countries,

Recognizing also the need to integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of all phases of disaster risk reduction management, with a view to reducing vulnerability,

Taking into account the various ways and forms in which all countries, in particular the more vulnerable countries, are affected by severe natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides and volcanic eruptions and extreme weather events such as heat waves, severe droughts, floods and storms, and the El Niño/La Niña events, which have global reach,

Taking into account also that geological and hydrometeorological hazards and vulnerabilities and resilience to their associated natural disasters and their reduction must be addressed in a coherent and effective manner,

Bearing in mind the importance of addressing disaster risks related to changing social, economic and environmental conditions and land use, and the impact of hazards associated with geological events, weather, water, climate variability and

climate change, in sector development planning and programmes as well as in post-disaster situations,

Noting that disaster risk is an increasing problem in urban areas where risk, population and economic assets are concentrated,

Noting also that reaching the most vulnerable and poor communities remains a major challenge in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and that, while much progress has been made at the policy level globally, regionally and nationally, the benefits of this are yet to be felt locally,

Stressing that the impacts of natural disasters are severely hampering efforts in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and emphasizing the importance of reducing vulnerabilities to natural disasters,

Taking note with appreciation of the important role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, according to the mandate, in strengthening the Strategy system, enhancing the system-wide high-level leadership, and coordinating disaster risk reduction,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of its resolutions 63/217 and 64/200;[8]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action,[4] and stresses the need for a more effective integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies, planning and programming, for the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at the regional, national and local levels to build resilience to hazards, and for systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes and long-term development plans, as a means to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, regional bodies and other international organizations, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and volunteers, the private sector and the scientific community, to increase efforts to support, implement and follow up the Hyogo Framework for Action, and stresses the importance in this regard of the continued cooperation and coordination of stakeholders at all levels with respect to addressing effectively the impact of natural disasters;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, and invites international financial institutions and regional and international organizations, to integrate the goals of, and take into full account, the Hyogo Framework for Action in their strategies and programmes, making use of existing coordination mechanisms, and to assist developing countries with those mechanisms to design and implement, as appropriate, disaster risk reduction measures with a sense of urgency;

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[8] A/64/280 and A/65/388.

5. *Recognizes* that each State has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and for taking effective measures to reduce disaster risk, including for the protection of people on its territory, infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of disasters, including the implementation of and follow-up to the Hyogo Framework for Action, and stresses the importance of international cooperation and partnerships to support those national efforts;

6. *Further recognizes* the importance of coordinating adaptation to climate change with relevant disaster risk reduction measures, invites Governments and relevant international organizations to integrate these considerations in a comprehensive manner into, inter alia, development plans and poverty eradication programmes and, in the least developed countries, into the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action, and invites the international community to support the ongoing efforts of developing countries in this regard;

7. *Welcomes* the national, regional and subregional initiatives undertaken by Member States, in particular by developing countries, to achieve disaster risk reduction, and reiterates the need to further develop regional initiatives and risk reduction capacities or regional mechanisms where they exist and to strengthen them and encourage the use and sharing of all existing tools, and requests the regional commissions, within their mandates, to support the efforts of Member States in this regard, in close coordination with implementing entities of the United Nations system;

8. *Encourages* the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, a partnership of the Strategy system managed by the World Bank, to continue to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action;

9. *Welcomes* the upcoming third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in Geneva from 8 to 13 May 2011, which serves as an important forum for Member States and other stakeholders to assess progress made in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, enhance awareness of disaster risk reduction, share experiences and learn from good practices;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of integrating a gender perspective and empowering and engaging women in the design and implementation of all phases of disaster management, as well as in risk reduction strategies and programmes, and encourages the secretariat of the Strategy to continue to increase the promotion of gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women;

11. *Encourages* the international community to support the active participation of developing countries in the Strategy system, the midterm review process and the third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations system to make every effort to accelerate the full integration and mainstreaming of risk reduction into all its programmes and activities to ensure that it contributes to the achievement of the Hyogo Framework for Action as well as to the Millennium Development Goals;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries that have provided financial support for the activities of the Strategy by making voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction;

14. *Encourages* Governments, multilateral organizations, international and regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions, the private sector and civil society to systematically invest in disaster risk reduction with a view to implementing the objectives of the Strategy;

15. *Acknowledges* the importance of the work of the United Nations in disaster risk reduction, the growing demands on the secretariat of the Strategy and the need for increased, timely, stable and predictable resources for the implementation of the Strategy, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to consider how best to support the implementation of the natural disaster reduction strategy, taking into account the important role played by the secretariat of the Strategy, with a view to ensuring adequate resources for the operation of the secretariat of the Strategy;

16. *Emphasizes* the importance of early warning systems as part of effective disaster risk reduction, at the local, national and regional levels, in order to reduce economic and social damages, including the loss of human lives, and in this regard encourages Member States to integrate such systems into their national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, and also encourages donors and the international community to enhance international cooperation for supporting such initiatives, as appropriate, through technical assistance, technology transfer by mutually agreed terms, capacity-building and training programmes;

17. *Stresses* the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities through, inter alia, the transfer and exchange of experiences and technical knowledge, educational and training programmes for disaster risk reduction, access to relevant data and information, the strengthening of institutional arrangements and the promotion of community participation and ownership through community-based disaster risk management approaches;

18. *Emphasizes* the need for the international community to maintain its focus beyond emergency relief and to support medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction, and stresses the importance of implementing and adapting long-term programmes related to the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction management in the most vulnerable regions, particularly in developing countries prone to natural disasters;

19. *Urges* the international community to continue to address ways and means, including through development cooperation and technical assistance, to reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters, including those caused by extreme weather events, in particular in vulnerable developing countries, including the least developed countries and in Africa, through the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, including the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, and encourages the institutional arrangement for the Strategy to continue its work in this regard;

20. *Stresses* the importance of the Hyogo Declaration[3] and the Hyogo Framework for Action and the priorities for action that States, regional and international organizations and international financial institutions as well as other concerned actors, in their approach to disaster risk reduction, should take into consideration and implement, as appropriate, according to their own circumstances and capacities, bearing in mind the vital importance of promoting a culture of

prevention in the area of natural disasters, including through the mobilization of adequate resources for disaster risk reduction, and of addressing disaster risk reduction, including disaster preparedness at the community level, and the adverse effects of natural disasters on efforts to implement national development plans and poverty reduction strategies with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

21. *Acknowledges* that disaster risk reduction and increasing resilience to all types of natural hazard, including geological and hydrometeorological hazards, in developing countries, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action, can promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and that reducing vulnerabilities to these hazards is therefore a high priority for developing countries;

22. *Expresses its deep concern* at the number and scale of natural disasters and the increasing challenges posed by the consequences of natural disasters, as well as the impact of climate change, which impede progress towards sustainable development of all countries, in particular developing countries, especially small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, as well as other particularly vulnerable countries;

23. *Stresses* the need to strengthen mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into national development strategies, and as a practice in the policies and programmes of the humanitarian and environmental sectors, planning ministries and financial institutions and other relevant bodies;

24. *Stresses* that, in order to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, risk assessments should be integrated into disaster risk reduction programmes at the national and local levels;

25. *Encourages* the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to continue to address the adverse effects of climate change, especially in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and also encourages the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to continue to assess the adverse effects of climate change on the socio-economic and natural disaster reduction systems of developing countries;

26. *Takes note with appreciation* of the launching of the Making Cities Resilient campaign 2010-2011 "My city is getting ready" to increase the resilience of cities and urban areas, by raising the awareness of citizens and local governments of risk reduction options and by mobilizing political commitment and support among local governments to include risk reduction aspects in urban development planning and critical infrastructure investments;

27. *Welcomes* the informal thematic debate of the General Assembly on disaster risk reduction to be held in New York on 9 February 2011;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, including his recommendations on the midterm review of the Hyogo Framework for Action, on the implementation of the present resolution, under the sub-item entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" of the item entitled "Sustainable development".

Draft resolution II
International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/220 of 22 December 1999, 55/197 of 20 December 2000, 56/194 of 21 December 2001, 57/255 of 20 December 2002, 59/232 of 22 December 2004, 61/199 of 20 December 2006 and 63/215 of 19 December 2008 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999, 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2000/33 of 28 July 2000,

Noting that the El Niño phenomenon has a recurring character and that it can lead to extensive natural hazards with the potential to seriously affect humankind,

Reaffirming the importance of developing strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels that aim to prevent, mitigate and repair the damage caused by natural disasters that result from the El Niño phenomenon,

Noting that technological developments and international cooperation have enhanced the capabilities for the prediction of the El Niño phenomenon and thereby the potential for the preventative actions that may be taken to reduce its negative impacts,

Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2] in particular paragraph 37 (i) thereof,

Reaffirming the Hyogo Declaration[3] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[4]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,[5] in particular annex III to the report, entitled "International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon", and calls upon the international community to make further efforts to assist countries affected by this phenomenon;

2. *Recognizes* the efforts made by the Government of Ecuador, the Government of Spain, the World Meteorological Organization and the inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to support the International Research Centre on El Niño at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and encourages them and other members of the international community to continue those contributions for the advancement of the Centre;

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[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[3] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2.

[5] A/65/388.

3. *Welcomes* the activities undertaken so far to strengthen the International Research Centre on El Niño, through collaboration with international monitoring centres, including the national oceanographic institutions, and efforts to enhance regional and international recognition and support for the Centre and to develop tools for decision makers and government authorities for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon;

4. *Notes* the contribution of the International Research Centre on El Niño as a reference centre on climate services and climate-related disaster risk reduction, as well as in the area of climate research, including through the development of a new climatic database for El Niño/Southern Oscillation-sensitive countries, and encourages the sharing of best practices with climate centres located in other El Niño-affected regions;

5. *Recognizes* the technical and scientific support of the World Meteorological Organization in producing regionally coordinated monthly and seasonal forecasts, in particular its establishment of a consensus mechanism for the development of updates on El Niño/La Niña conditions, which receives contributions from several climate centres, including the International Research Centre on El Niño;

6. *Encourages*, in this regard, the World Meteorological Organization to continue to strengthen collaboration and the exchange of data and information with relevant institutions;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the international community to adopt, as appropriate, the necessary measures to further strengthen the International Research Centre on El Niño, and invites the international community to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance and cooperation for this purpose, as well as to strengthen, as appropriate, other centres devoted to the study of the El Niño phenomenon;

8. *Underlines* the importance of maintaining the El Niño/Southern Oscillation observation system, continuing research into extreme weather events, improving forecasting skills and developing appropriate policies for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and other extreme weather events, and emphasizes the need to further develop and strengthen these institutional capacities in all countries, in particular developing countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include a section on the implementation of the present resolution in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.